The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,903 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES,

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Steamer.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For	Friday.
[illegible]	3142	550	W. J. Nantes		28th Jan.
A[illegible]	3502	700	G. W. Brady		4th Feb.
[illegible]	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe		11th ,,
[illegible]	3041	800	G. L. Brooks		18th ,,
R-HINDU	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson		25th ,,
[illegible]	3521	700	E. G. Stead		4th Mar.
[illegible]	3536	800	T. J. Alderton		11th ,,
[illegible]	3033	500	J. P. Hassall		18th ,,
[illegible]	4101	800	W. A. Seaton		25th ,,
[illegible]NIA	4458	800	C. G. Perrins		1st Apl
[illegible]	3195	540	E. Stewart		8th ,,
NIZAM	2736	500	R. Hazelwood		15th ,,
COROMANDEL	4490	800	J. Reeves		22nd ,,
SURAT	3119	550	W. J. Nantes		29th ,,
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule		6th May.
SIAM	3041	800	G. L. Brooks		13th ,,
CATHAY	2383	500	R. Ashdown		20th May.

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail.
COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2383	500	R. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 380.
,, to Marseilles ,, 350, ,, 300.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th	10th April.
M. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Hechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4000	600	3rd March.
TRIESTE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 650	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

THE MACIVER LINER s. s. NIAGARA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, and CARDIFF with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lots exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 22, 1887.

WANTED.

PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the M. A. O. College, who shall have passed the M. A. Examination in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 150 per month, to be raised to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Applications to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, N. W. P.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale. Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 12 months, 12 ,, 6 ,, notice of withdrawal

3½ per cent per annum subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS, FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

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Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 25, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India, to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

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CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, fro n whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co. Chemists, &c, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Kilto Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	,, 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Hernastoler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 23 0	,, 31 0
Scharshofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	...

CLARETS,
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Los Cannes	,, 16 0	,, 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Louville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	...
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIESN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 18 0	...

From BRANDENBURG FER. & S. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 14 0	,, 16 0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc and Co. ***	Rs. 18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Monsier- Red Bar } fils.	,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 34 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 36 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILH, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 2 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
,, ,, ,,	,, 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3-12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antone Dreher's	,, 6 4	,, 4

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Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 20 0	...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	...
Finest do	,, 20 0	...

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 25, Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ,, 0 4 per tin.

PRESSERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per ½ lb. tin	Per Small Tin
Danish Butter, finest	Rs.	Rs. a.
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
,, ,,	1 do.	1 0
,, ,,	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 12
oung Peas I	,, ...	,, 0 10
,, II	,, ...	,, 0 12
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 1 6
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4
Cerodalwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4
Leberwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4

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No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, have an extensive and Choice Selection of Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.

Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved, with Ring at end to attach to Watch Chain.

Plain	Rs. 24 to Rs. 60 0
Engraved	Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 0
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Spiral Fluted	Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 45 0
Fluted	Rs. 24 to Rs. 35 0
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Gold Mounted Penholders with Ivory or Pearl Handles Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 22-8.

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Silver Pencils, Fancy Patterns.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
81-Ton Gun	16 0	Cricket Ball	7 8
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Grenade	6 0	Elephant	11 0
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"The Union" Silver Pencil, with India-rubber top, complete in Leather Case with 12 spare pencils and 12 spare India-rubber tops.

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Silver Toothpicks.

Plain Hexagon Shape	Rs. 2 4
Do. with seal top	Rs. 3 8

Gold Toothpicks. Rs. 22, 24, 30.

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Silver-mounted Penholders with Ebony, Porcupine-Quill, Ivory or Pearl Handles. Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.

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THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

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A sure and pleasant Remedy for

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Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

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RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.

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CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA,
DELICIOUS CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears. Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

MOIR AND SON'S CELEBRATED TART FRUITS.

Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Greengages, Plums, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Black Currants. 11 as. and 13 as. per bottle.

GENUINE SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES, SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE.

7 as. per tin.

EUROPEAN STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,

for the excellence of their Pianofortes,

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
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TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

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This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

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Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

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TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

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FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
Two Stars, ,, ,,	,, 30
Three Stars, ,, ,,	,, 33

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Wine Lists free on application.

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GLOVES!! GLOVES!!

"ALL NEW GOODS."

"GENT'S 2 BUTTONS."

White, and Straw French Kid	Rs. 2 12
Best White & French Grey Kid	,, 3 8

Dress Ties and Silk Socks—a Large Choice.

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CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints	,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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AMERICAN ORGANS.

Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in Tone and Finish, to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 3½ Sets Reeds, 11 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells	Rs. 800
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MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.

In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	Rs. 500

AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.

With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH

Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	,, 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	,, 650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	,, 450

DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin)	Rs 120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 36 Octaves	,, 100
Do. do. 4 do.	,, 120
Commission Sale from	,, 250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs. 120
Oak, 5 Octaves, beautifully Polished Case	,, 130
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	,, 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	,, 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the Corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and Full Organ Knee Swell	,, 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	,, 900
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	,, 900
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	,, 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	,, 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	,, 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	,, 900

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

On application, Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Cocomadas.

TOBACCOS.—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet, Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, etc., etc.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.—Own manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—From the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myallwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Light, strong, and elegant. Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.—Camera (Meagher's, Marion's, Rouch's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's); Dry Plates (all the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, etc., etc., etc.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.—R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, etc., etc. Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.—For Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.—All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, etc., etc.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT

Very Durable.

"HAND MADE."

COMFORTABLE. Fitting Easy.

FELT HATS.

"Immense Choice"—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.

CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER,	STILTON,	GORGONZOLA,	GRUYERE,
Finest rich,	In jars, only,	Rich and mild,	Selected creamy mild,
Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	Per 4 lb. jar Rs. 6.	Per lb. Rs. 1-6.	Per lb., As. 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly suppl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE!
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE.)
ALFRED THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 24th, to FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1887.
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
COME AND SEE
THE YOUNG ELEPHANT MYSORA ON THE STAGE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON
SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1887.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m.
1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1887.

TO RAILWAY AUDIT CLERKS.
WANTED SENIOR and JUNIOR TRAFFIC AUDIT CLERKS for a Railway Office. The former must have a thorough knowledge of the system of clearing accounts with foreign Railways and Traffic Audit work generally, the latter a good knowledge of station accounts and Audit office routine. Applicants should give full particulars of their experience and previous or present salary. Salaries paid according to qualifications. Apply at once to
ACCOUNTANT
W. I. P. RAILWAY, Marmagao, Goa.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
LICENCES FOR 1887.
INTIMATION is hereby given to persons (owners or occupiers) carrying on offensive and dangerous trades, or who are the owners or occupiers of livery, buffaloe and cattle stables, or who are the occupiers of places for the storage or sale of wood, firewood, hay, straw or coal, that the necessary licenses should not be taken out as required by Sections 225, 226 and 227 of the Municipal Act.
All persons carrying on any of the trades or occupations referred to in those Sections without a license are liable to prosecution.
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay Municipality, Public Health Department, 18th January, 1887.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.
AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.
With Commentaries and Notes of Cases decided up to the latest possible time before publication.
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND CLERK OF THE CROWN, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 7 ; Packing and Postage Ans. 4.
ALSO ON SALE,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW. FOURTH EDITION.
Price Rs. 12 ; Packing and Postage Ans. 12.
Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Education Society's Press.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the LOCAL FUND and PROVINCIAL TOLL BARS and the FERRY FARMS of the NASIK COLLECTORATE for the year 1887-88 (from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock on the 7th February 1887, in his office in the Wada called Peshwa's Nawa Wada at Nasik. The acceptance of the final bid is subject to the confirmation of the Collector. Any person wishing to bid at the auction should appear before the Undersigned on the date and hour specified with a certificate signed by a competent Government officer certifying the amount for which he is solvent. The conditions of the sale of the Tolls and Ferries will be read out at the time of the auction to the bidders and their signatures or marks of the acceptors stating that they are understood. obtained to a memo. stating that they are understood. Securities to the full amount of the bid must be furnished by the bidder of each Toll and Ferry for which he finally knocked down and ten per-cent. deposit will be required to be paid on the spot. Particulars regarding the sale can be obtained in the Office of the Undersigned during office hours excepting Sundays and holidays.
G. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Nasik, 24th January 1887.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.
To be incorporated by Special License of the Bombay Government under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
By which the liability of a Shareholder is *limited* to the amount of his share.
CAPITAL—Rupees TEN LACS (12,00,000) in 1,000 SHARES OF 1,000 Rs. each.
Rs. 15 per share payable on application (of which Rs. 5 will go towards working expenses) and Rs. 5 per share per month after allotment.
EARLY APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES with the requisite deposit should be made on a printed form with Prospectus, to be obtained at the Office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, No. 22, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, where also may be had, on payment of one rupee, copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
EDWIN R. FREEBORN,
Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*
Bombay, 20th January 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESMAIL SAYEEA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant deceased.
CASSUM SAYEEA of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the brother of the said deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 21st day of January 1887.
Messrs. BAMANJI and HORMUSJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO BE LET, the First or Second Floor of the House now being built next to the Cathedral High School. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a Residence in Rampart Row, Rent Rs. 250. A Residence in Military Square, Rent Rs. 50. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW on Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. Stockinger, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

MILK-PRODUCING
ELIXIR.
GALACTAGOGUE.
Entirely Vegetable, Positive in effect.
Produces
A NATURAL HEALTHY FLOW OF MILK.
Enriches
THE BLOOD AND CONVERTS WATERY NON-FEEDING FLUID
Into a
RICH HEALTHY AND NOURISHING DIET.
Recommended as Tonic
TO WEAK FEMALES SUFFERING FROM PAINS in the Side, Chest, and General Debility.
A CAPITAL REMEDY
for Indigestion, Flatulency and Headache.
TRY A BOTTLE! NO DISAPPOINTMENT.
Per Half Pint, Rs. 2-12 ; Per Pint Rs. 4-4.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH,
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
THIS Preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.
Per case, Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
An Essential Requisite for the toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed teeth.
An excellent gargle for sore throat.
An unparalleled mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
A specific for tooth-ache.
Per Bottle Ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASON'S COCAINE.
Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks
SEA-SICKNESS,
Dyspepsia arising from nervous Gastric irritation, Huskiness and Loss of Voice, Inflamed Throat, Sore Mouth and Spongy Gums,
SICKNESS DURING PREGNANCY.
Externally for—
BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.
It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membranes of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.
Per box, Rs. 2.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A Four-wheeled Dog Cart with Stopper, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre; Victoria, with Moveable Coachbox; Buggy by Silk and Sons; Landau by Morgan and Co., Ld., with Shafts, Bar and Pole; Dog Carts, Office 'Shigrams and different Carriages. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT in AID of the FUNDS of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be given in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 8th of February, at 8 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, ROOMS for OFFICES in Church-gate-Street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready. Chuckla, No. 6.

CLEAN AIRY ROOMS WITH BOARD for Batchelors at moderate terms will be vacant from 1st February. Apply "S. S. S.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a Consignment of Steel Trunks at Manufacturer's Prices. LEATHES & Co.

HARTS Patent Magnetozone Combs, every tooth a perfect magnet. LEATHES & Co.

COPELAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS and MATERIALS. LEATHES & Co.

TOILET SETS from Rs. 7, Dinner Sets from Rs. 22. Apply to LEATHES & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

WE manufacture on the premises any pattern Albert, Gent's or Ladies' in 18 ct. 22 ct., and pure Indian Gold Ladies' Necklets, &c., &c. A.H. Storrar & Son, Jewellers, 9, Hornby Road, Bombay.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

MARZEN BEER from the celebrated brewery of Thomas Gotz, Marburg (Austria)—A fresh Consignment just arrived in excellent condition. Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts., Rs. 3-8 per doz. Pts. Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

PARSEE ACCOUNTANT having knowledge of English Bookkeeping and English Correspondence required for an outstation. Apply "B.," care of *Gazette's* Office. Sixteen ages, previous service, reference and the salary. Boarding and lodging free.

FOR TO-DAY'S BALL.—We have engaged a thoroughly experienced European Lady "Hairdresser." Ladies' Hair Dressed for the Fancy Ball on the Premises Rs. 5; at home Rs. 10. Every Toilette Requisite in Stock. THOMAS & Co., Hairdressers.

IF EDWARD MARTIN, who left England many years ago, and returned for a short time about 18 years ago, and again went abroad, will apply to "Z. Y. X." care of Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

SOLE AGENT WANTED for the sale of Algarine [Red Dye] by European manufacturer. Preference given to gentlemen with connections among dyers of cotton yarn and cloth. Strong support and every facility offered to promote business. Address with references to "J.B. 49" care of Messrs. STREET & Co., Cornhill, London, England.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now so well known to the people that they need no high sounding words from us. The people's reward for our thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, superior articles is their daily increasing demand. For cash or on hire with option of purchase. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL-PHAETON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to "F. C. F.," care of this Paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

NEWFOUNDLAND, MASTIFF, BULL and FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE. Apply to M. Goldstein, Coffee house, Main Entrance of Prince's Dock.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

A LADY, going to England in the spring, wishes to take charge of one or two children in return for her passage. Address to C. M., Post Master, Amraoti.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—A Spanish Matador's Costume FOR SALE, nearly new, a Bargain. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Veuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, and Railings, wood and tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody & Co., Ld., Shipchandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders. 26 Apollo Street, Fort, or Parel Works.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Platte Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above Hotel, with my family, for ten days, and I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation and the living, the latter has been exceptionally good, and at very moderate charge. The Proprietors are the most courteous and obliging Gentlemen, in the way of business, I ever met with, and their Staff and Servants always been most civil and attentive. I wish the Hotel every success in the future.—W. C., Capt., 12th Lancers.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE Apollo Street.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Rs. 8

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will by the directions of the owner, Mr. Bechardas Bhanabhoy, sell THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises by Public Auction the following valuable property :—
All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house having shops and well on the ground floor built and standing thereon, situate on the west of Bazaar Gate, and north of Thakoordwar Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 157-3-9 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 14 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2223 and street No. 300-366, and bounded on the north by the said Thakoordwar Lane, on the south by the house of Goculdass Jugmohandas, on the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, and on the west by the ground of the Thakoordwar Temple, and which said premises were formerly and are still in the occupation of the said Bechardas Bhanabhoy and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, solicitor, at his office No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort.

SALE of unservicesable and surplus stores, brick and tile machine, bullock pump, turn table, dumpy level, &c., &c.
Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshop's compound, Boree Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February 1887, at 1-30 p.m., the following brass :—cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, W. I. trucks, brick and tile machine, bullock pump, winches, turn table, theodolite compass, dumpy level, bench vices, C. I.' sluices, urinals, naves, valves, road rollers, old iron, lead, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, files, tanks, gratings, locks, garden spikes, hammers, spanners, augers, leather hoses, tapes, staves, chain, tins, baskets, rammers, buckets, pipes, W. I. steps, girder, poles, yokes, copes, paint pots, shafts, posts, lamps, wood, casks, stones, scales, weights, record press, W. I. drums, nail kegs, boxes, bolts, gunny, coal ashes, &c., and about 60 tons cast iron (including quantity lying at the water works depot, Chinchpogly.)
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 26, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGA STREET.
Under instructions from the executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Ghoga Street, or otherwise called Todd Street, in the registration district of the Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, subject to the taxes and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 45, and ward No. 1688, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 214, and new survey No. 9339, which said land, hereditaments and premises standing in the name of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows:—on the east by a passage on the other side whereof is a house formerly belonging to Byramjee Bomanjee Kharas, but now to Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, and which passage is used in common by the owner of the said house, and of the now describing property, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Soonabai, daughter of Nowrojee Nadurshaw, but now to Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desai, on the north by Todd Street aforesaid, and on the South by a house belonging to Mervanjee Hirjee Wadia.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on account of the concerned—
6 cases blacking.
2 ,, Napoleon Price and Co.'s violet powder.
6 ,, corals.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome English built glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome second hand strong mail phaeton.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot Waree Bunder.
On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, grain, waste paper, &c.

BONA FIDE.
On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Puplic Auction at the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square[illegible] ianeforte by John Broadwood and rich Sons, handsome China and Japanes, flower vases, table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, &c., the property of R. WINDSOR, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 21, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF PIECE GOODS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room.
21 bales grey dhoties.
4 cases white stripes.
10 ,, red and black ground prints.
9 ,, Italian cloth.
5 bales bordered shirtings and dhoties.
3 cases T red twills.
2 ,, drab drill.
2 ,, white twill.
1 ,, T red scarves.
4 ,, T red printed garments.
1 ,, T red cholies.
By order of Messrs. Sawyer & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shamlall Motilall.
S M 725-6—2 cases colored Italian—
3 ,, ,, ,,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Office of Mr. Henry D. Laurell, of Paris, in Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, valuable office furniture, samples of hardware and fancy goods, gilt pier glasses, hanging and table lamps, English iron bedsteads, English perambulators, Vienna bentwood furniture; also blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, &c., the same comprises tea and coffee cups and saucers, pint tumblers, water jugs, bronze and porcelain pedestal table lamps, plated electric table lamps, gilt wall brackets, looking glasses in gilt frames, 6 light chandeliers, desert and tea services, flower vases, plated salvers and baskets, teakwood sideboard, French polished almyras with mirror doors, pictures, marble topped round tables, musical box, drawing room couches and chairs, Brussels carpets, inlaid side tables, marble topped teapoys, English made washhand and dressing tables, marble topped pier tables, pier glasses in gilt frames, writing tables, bentwood folding chairs, drawing room chairs, lady's low chairs, children's high chairs convertible into perambulators, children's perambulators, teakwood presses, iron bedsteads and chairs, sets of bathing tubs, copying presses, tin basins, electric hanging lamps, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.
125 superior 1st class teak squares.
75 ,, 2nd ,,
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla.
150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Medows Steet, Fort, opposite Morenas and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Brussels carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China flower vases, table ornaments, table linen, oleographs, &c.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

SALE of very valuable landed property on the Pedder road at Cumballa Hill.
On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Puplic Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz.
All that piece of Pension and Tax ground containing by admeasurement 4,122 square yards or thereabouts, together with the newly built bungalow, cookroom, stable, servants' quarters and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Pedder Road at Cumballa Hill in the[illegible]Registration and district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17 and No. A 80, new survey No. 7111; and bounded on the east by the vacant land formerly belonging to Ramchunder Pandoorang, but now to Damodar Sukaram, on the west and south partly by a public passage formerly called Gowan, and partly by the vacant ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on the north by pieces of vacant land formerly the property of one Pedro, a Portuguese, and of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanga respectively, but now of Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Mingnel Antonio Duart respectively, and which said bungalow and premises are now in the occupation of A. F. Cox, Esq.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKAND ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 1st February, at. 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Hurrychund Purshotumdas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Alliaha Cadree of Mysore, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January 1882.
All that piece of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement 859 square yards and one-eighth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay registered on the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 164, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 72 and 73, and bounded on the east by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Fatta Mahomed Osman Dawood, on the north by a passage, and on south by the property of Chimanlalji Mabarai, all which [said piece of land and premises are now in the occupation of the said Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Alliaha Cadree and his tenants,
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 25, 1887.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
EGYPTIAN LAND MORTGAGE BANK
CAPITAL fcs. 80,000,000. (Rs. 40,000,000.) Paid up fcs. 20,000,00[illegible] ,, (Rs. 10,000,000.)
LOAN OF
4,00,000 FONCIERE BONDS 3 PER CENT.
EACH OF FS. 250 WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS.
Yearly interest fcs. 7·50c. per bond, payable the 1st of May.
PRICES OF ISSUE IN BOMBAY Rs. 130 PER BOND.
Rs. 10 payable on application. Rs. 120 on allotment.
PROSPECTUSES to be obtained, and Applications to be made up to 15th February to
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c., Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
THE Executive Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant, to arrange for the celebration in Bombay, of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, request that Subscribers to the Fund, now being raised for the celebration, WILL PAY the amounts of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay, at their earliest convenience. Payment of all contributions will be acknowledged by the Honorary Secretaries, in the local Newspapers.
By Order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, January 22, 1887.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, 31st January 1887, at 3-30 P. M., at the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to transact the following business :—
I To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm sundry alterations and additions in the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.
IV To elect new Members, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd January, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,350 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 26th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd Jan. 1887.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1887, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December 1886.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit as Director in place of Mr. A. W. Forde, deceased.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 15 January 1887.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 26th January 1887, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
TENDERS are invited for earth filling and masonry works in the construction of a Locomotive yard, an engine shed, and other works near this company's station at Parel.
Plans may be seen at this office on and after the 18th instant, where also can be obtained on payment of ten rupees per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising—
1. Specification.
2. Articles of agreement.
3. Schedule of rates.
4. Bill of quantities.
5. Form of tenders.
Tenders must be duly signed, sealed and addressed to Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., the Agent of this Company, and delivered at his office not later than noon on the 1st of February 1887.
The covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for construction of Locomotive yard, an Engine shed, and other work, at Parell."
A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required to accompany each tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. M. Sleator,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY, AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.
&
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.
POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.
Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.
"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.
AGENTS IN { Calcutta.—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co. Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co. Bombay—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Colombo—Messrs LEWIS, BROWN & Co. Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.
of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.
H. M. BAKER,
Secretary.
Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.
UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—
Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.
Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware,
Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.
Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bachelors' Fancy Dress Ball.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lalpoora (s), from London ; Siam (s), Venice ; Sirocco (s), Birkenhead ; Altnacraig (s), Newport ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I. M. S. Dalhousie, for Rangoon ; ship City of Peebles, Calcutta ; Java (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf ; and Arabia (s), Liverpool.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 50 from Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

CLAIM FOR CALLS.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Jardine, the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company sued Bhugwandas Soondersee to recover Rs. 2,001, due for calls on five shares standing in the defendant's name. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs : there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for the abovementioned amount with interest and costs.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Sonapore Hindu burning ground, touching the death of Rimbai, woman, aged 42 years, the wife of a dealer in piece-goods, living at Withalwady. On Monday morning, while descending a staircase from the upper storey of her house, she slipped and fell, fracturing her skull. She died from its effects at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Syud Mustan Syud Ebrahim, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving rashly and negligently on Monday last, at about 6 p.m., at Falkland Road, and knocking down a woman named Succoo, who, however, sustained no injuries. The accused after the occurrence continued to go at the same pace until arrested by a policeman doing duty on that road. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo a further term of three weeks' similar imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Rahimatbai, woman, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions of theft, was yesterday again convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of copper vessels, sarrees, a pair of gold earrings, and a silver bangle, of the collective value of Rs. 13-2, the property of Mukdoom Shaik Bandun, a dyer living at Matton Row, and two others living about that locality. She pleaded guilty to the three charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.—Yesterday at the High Court, a suit brought by Nusserwanjee Rustomjee against Captain E. W. Fenn, I. N., was heard before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Birder, appeared for the plaintiff ; but the defendant did not appear. On the 22nd January 1883, plaintiff advanced Rs. 9,600, and on the 5th June 1886 a sum of Rs. 1,066, for which the defendant executed promissory notes. Plaintiff had also paid Rs. 222 as premium on behalf of the defendant to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., agents of the Queen Insurance Company, on a policy of life insurance. Defendant had made some small payments from time to time ; and his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the balance now remaining due to him, namely, Rs. 10,394, with interest and costs.

A MALICIOUS AND FICTITIOUS CLAIM.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Manockjee, Acting Fourth Judge, Shaik Enoos Shaik Ahmed Hamedray, recently a driller in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company's workshops at Parell, sought to recover from Nowrojee Byramjee, a fitter chargeman in the same workshops, the sum of Rs. 51-3, alleged to be the amount of money lent and advanced to the defendant at his request on the 1st July last. Mr. Manmohun Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cowasjee Setna, with Mr. Atmaram Jugannath, appeared for the defendant. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the claim was totally false and fictitious, as the defendant had no money transaction whatever with the plaintiff at any time. The defendant further denied his liability to the plaintiff. It appeared on behalf of the evidence adduced for the defence, that in June last, the plaintiff, after the work was over, while leaving the gate of the workshops, was detected walking away with a chisel, the property of the Railway Company, by a policeman doing duty at the gate, and was taken into custody. The matter was reported to Mr. R. W. Dewey, the foreman of the machine shop, who ordered the defendant to search the box belonging to the plaintiff. The defendant on doing so found tools and sundry other articles belonging to the Railway Company in his possession, whereupon the plaintiff was summarily dismissed from the service. After his dismissal he intimated that he would have his revenge on the plaintiff, hence the present claim. His Honour, after recording evidence on behalf of both parties, in disposing of the case, remarked that this was utterly a false and vexatious claim set up by the plaintiff, who in support of his case falsified his book. The plaintiff and his witnesses had no doubt perjured themselves, and if the defendant were to apply for sanction to prosecute them, he would certainly grant the application, as they deserved to be punished. The suit was thereupon dismissed, and his Honour certified Rs. 5 as professional costs to the defendant.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS AND WIDOWS' HOME.

THE following is the annual report of the European Pensioners and Widows' Home, Tardeo:—

The Managing Committee of the "European Pensioners and Widows' Home," in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1886, are glad to be able to state that the institution has been fairly successful in carrying out the objects of its existence. The institution affords an asylum for old and worn-out soldiers of the Army in India, whose pension is too small to afford them the comforts and conveniences so needful to persons of their advanced age ; it also affords a safe retreat for European and Eurasian widows, whether their husbands were soldiers or civilians, provided they are left in a state of destitution ; to most of whom, in addition to free lodgings, a small monthly allowance is granted from the funds of the institution. The Home is open to all Christian denominations without distinction. In April, Colonel M. A. Rowlandson left for England, and all, who knew the great interest and zeal he had for the institution, regret his departure. The best acknowledgments of the Committee are tendered to those ladies and gentlemen who have visited the Home, and the Committee earnestly hope that more of the friends of the institution will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Home, the inmates of which highly appreciate such visits. The Chaplain of Byculla has regularly held services in the Home, and clergymen of other denominations have free access to the inmates who may wish to receive them. The Committee here beg to record their thanks to the kind ladies and gentlemen who contributed so liberally to the fund for giving presents of warm clothing, tea and sugar to the inmates of the Home at Christmas time, and to the donors of other useful presents during the year. The proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* kindly grant free copies of their papers, a boon which is highly appreciated by the poor folk in the building. The health of the inmates has been good. There have been only two deaths during the year. The present Superintendent, Mr. Cunningham, performs his duties very satisfactorily. The accounts continue to be kept gratuitously by Mr. Moroba Hurjee, Accountant, State Railways, to whom the thanks of the Committee are due. An endeavour has been made to reduce outdoor relief, as the Committee are of opinion that it should be discouraged, little check over the recipients being possible. During the past year Rs. 1,703-8 were subscribed by the public ; but more funds are urgently required to enable the Committee to meet numerous claims on them. The question of rebuilding the Home has, it is hoped, reached a stage which will lead to its being carried out, although the means are at present wanting. A small industry in the shape of net-making has been started, and it is hoped that any friends of the institution requiring lawn tennis or other nets, will accord their patronage to it, as it not only benefits the widows in a pecuniary sense, but also gives them wholesome occupation.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical profession of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage par *excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. ; Thacker and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madan and Co.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Social Purity Alliance a few days ago, the Bishop of Bombay, who presided, introduced the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts with a brief history of their re-introduction into the city of Bombay under the Government of which Sir James Fergusson was at the head. Towards the end of the year 1879, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was called upon by the Governor-in-Council to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the expenses of working the Acts, which had for several years previously been withdrawn from application to the city. The Bishop's attention was called to the subject by one greatly respected in his time, the Rev. Dr. Macpherson, minister of St. Andrew's Church, and he had the honour of taking part along with representative men of every community in protesting against the re-introduction of the Acts. A petition was presented to Government, praying for the abandonment of the action which was threatened, and a similar petition was presented to the Municipality, praying them to decline co-operation with Government. In these petitions special emphasis was laid upon one feature of the Indian Acts open to objectionable than anything which had been ventured upon when legislation on the same painful subject was introduced into Great Britain, namely, that in the Indian Contagious Diseases Acts, the keeping of a house of ill-fame was directly recognised as a "business." Special stress was also laid upon an expression made use of upon the subject by the Health Officer of Bombay, namely, that "to the women themselves the Act was of the greatest benefit, not only physically but professionally. The registration ticket was equivalent to a clean bill of health and a certificate of competency." It was hoped by the framers of the petition that "the facts acknowledged in this painful avowal would be of themselves sufficient to make good their case against the introduction of such disastrous legislation." The opinion of Government was different, and in spite of the protest of the Municipality, and the refusal to vote a single rupee towards the expenses of the direct working of the Act, it was re introduced into Bombay. It was a fair specimen of the spirit which was fostered by legislation upon such a subject, that Government announced to the Municipality that their contribution to the expenses of the police force should be augmented by the exact sum which they had refused to apply to this purpose ; an arbitrary use of their powers which was disallowed by the Secretary of State. The Act had now been in force about 7 years, and it was felt by the Social Purity Alliance that the arrival of a new Governor of Bombay, and the complete change in the personnel of the Council which had taken place since 1879, made last year a favourable opportunity for again approaching Government upon the subject. They all knew how the petition had been received. It had dealt with four aspects of the question, the physical, the moral and the constitutional. It had pointed out how the Acts as a whole had failed notoriously to effect their single object, the stamping out of venereal disease ; how the moral sense of the community was outraged by such subjects being treated by Government on the principle of "*sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas.*" It had dealt with the gross injustice of the Act towards a class specially liable to oppression. With regard to all but one of these subjects the Government of Bombay in their reply had observed a silence as judicious as it was cynical. To quote (with one or two omissions out of deference to men whom he respected) the words of Professor Sheldon Amos in dealing with the same subject in England, the reply "passes over in silence the leading moral objections to the Act, that by giving the appearance of State protection to vice, by interposing State aid to protect a man while persisting in vice, against its ordinary penalties, by necessarily promulgating doctrines contemptuous towards women, by offering delusive guarantees of secure indulgence, and by encouraging clandestine prostitution, it inordinately stimulates male vice, especially among the young. The writers say nothing whatever about this objection, and that for the best of all reasons, because no possible amount of official returns can reduce or even seem to reduce its overwhelming strength one iota." The official returns of the working of the Act in Bombay showed a considerable diminution in the number of cases of primary syphilis treated in the various hospitals of the city. It was asserted, and probably with truth, that some allowance should be made on this subject for the fact that in the time that had elapsed since the Act was re-introduced, the proportion of persons who resorted to private practitioners had increased considerably. But be this as it might, it was contended by the opponents of the Act that no statistics of venereal disease, especially when they dealt with primary syphilis alone, could represent the sum total of the results of such Acts. Their strongest supporters in England had been compelled to put on record their admission that even among the men of the Army, for whose protection the Acts had been introduced, the proportion of secondary syphilis had been steadily and very largely increasing during the time that the Acts had been in force. The utmost that was claimed for the English Acts as regards increased efficiency in the Army was that the number of men in the ranks had been increased by 5·48 per 1,000, and even this modicum of benefit was denied by a very strong minority in the last Commission that sat upon the subject. It was claimed that the true reading of the statistics went to show that under the working of the Acts, the number of effective men had diminished by 1·47 per 1,000. If such had been the working of the Act under every possible advantage, we must pause before we believed that its application in Bombay to the civil population of a huge city would turn out as advantageous in the long run as was expected by its introducers. It had been there was another whole class of facts which could be dealt with in no tables of statistics, and on these the opponents of the Acts depended for their most conclusive argument against the physical benefits ascribed to them. It was that "they regard the physical and moral evils as so peculiarly and deeply implicated with one another as to make it perilous to touch the one without encountering at each step of advance, the other ; while, and they indignantly resent all efforts to cure the physical evils, which might aggravate ever so slightly, or even seem to betray indifference to the moral evil." One concrete instance went further than many general statements, and he could mention one which he had known in this city. He had sat day after day by the bedside of a young man who was writhing in intolerable agony from inflammation of the spinal chord. He had no venereal disease "he had been living fast, Sir, you know," it had been said by his brother who came to see him. He was suffering from his abuse of the immunities which this very Act had afforded him. Was Government prepared to deny that the only way to make people healthy is to do what you can to make them moral ? Were they prepared to shut their eyes to the fact that where excessive and premature indulgence is stimulated directly by legislation, the number of ruined constitutions was not to be ascertained by the easy method of reckoning the cases of syphilis ? What it only vaguely and dimly accounted for the well-known fact that in actuarial tables of mortality, the risks to the lives of men and women were reckoned as equal exactly up to the age when the youth was carried away by his passions, and that after this there was an enormous advantage on the side of the purer sex ? Make vice safe and easy for young men, then ask any sensible person whether their prospects of a healthy old age are increased or diminished by your action. Exactly the same common-sense argument could be applied to the great claim of such Acts, that they diminished the risks of the innocent. Which wife was exposed to the greater danger, that of the man who had been pure from his youth, or of the one who in his bachelor days had been "protected" in the indulgence of his lusts ? How would children be saved from the misery which belongs to those whose fathers have been debauched ; by the encouragement or the discouragement of vice among the young men of a country as a whole ? Some protection to the innocent, it must be granted, could fairly be claimed for these laws. But again to quote the words of Professor Amos, "the most elementary maxim of politics is that as a man is responsible for the well-being and happiness of his own family, so it is a regard for his family which is one main stimulus and check to him when tempted to become evil. Artificially to remove this check and stimulus, with the proportionate certainty of promoting sin, is at once disastrous statesmanship and despicable morality. The whole conception that general physical health can be promoted and perpetuated in the future generations by stimulating vice is * * * monstrous." But could it be granted that the effect of the Act had been all that its supporters could desire, the Bishop and those who acted with him were prepared to maintain to the full the principle which was enunciated in their memorial, that no physical benefit to a community could outweigh the disastrous effects of legislation which is immoral in itself. What then, were the moral objections to constructive legislation upon such subjects ? In the breast of every young man, and of many who could no longer be called young, there was a continual struggle going on between the God-like principle of the spirit and the animal impulses of the flesh. Next to the grace of Almighty God upholding the side of the right, he affirmed fearlessly that no influence was so potent in protecting men against their own lusts, as organized public opinion embodied in the laws of a country. The tempted man was placed between two forces each trying to draw him its own way ; on which side was public opinion to be enlisted ? on the side of God or on the side of the devil ? on the side of the spirit or of the flesh ? Or, as regarded a man's external surroundings, if his mother and sisters were on one side, with all the pure influences of a home, and on the other were debauched companions ready to drag him to the level of their own lives, on which side was Government to be found, on that of the pure influences of the home, or on that of the foul promptings of low company ? Where Contagious Diseases Acts obtained, the whole influence of the Government of a country was directly thrown into the wrong scale. Christianity kept telling a young man that his body was made the temple of the Holy Spirit, and that the grace which was ready to his hand would make him master of his own evil passions, if only he would avail himself of it. Morality told Christians and non-Christians that at any rate there was a power in their will to make them masters of the impulses of their body. Physical science told them this much at least, that by descent they were superior to all animals, and that the higher nerve-centre of their bodies could by training be exalted over the lower until mastery over appetite was obtained. The teaching of the Contagious Diseases Act was exactly the contrary of all this. It began by treating vice as a necessity, and it ended by "exalting it into an institution." It told the man who might have struggled to be pure that there was no need for him to trouble himself to be so, that the State did not even recognise that it was in his power. The Bishop recognised that there were two classes of persons to whom the existence of the Act made no difference, the pure, who were so determined to be pure that no immunities could even tempt them to be otherwise ; and the filthy, who were so determined to be filthy, that no fear of evil consequences would hold them back ; but he believed that the great proportion of young men came half-way between these two classes. They were what circumstances made them, to a very great degree. Now what could be more true of such men than that what society assumes that they are, that take them as a whole, they will turn out. What assumption is made about them by this Act ? The assumption that they are habitual fornicators ; the assumption, since men cannot be as beasts, for beasts act upon mere natural impulse, driven on by the instinct of paternity—that, since, he said, men cannot be as beasts, they will be something lower than the beasts, men sinning against all their higher instincts out of a mere desire for gratification. And since for such men as these are, there must be provided something sunk to such a depth as no animal ever yet reached, one who sins not by instinct but for gain, the State tells them by the Contagious Diseases Act, that it will see to it that this miserable being shall not diffuse physical contagion, as she must diffuse a moral plague. It tells them : Go and be wicked for your gratification ; we have provided that you shall suffer no penalty. To alleviate the sufferings of sinners, though that suffering is the result of their own vices, is to follow the blessed example of Him Who was the Friend of the lowest. To assure intending sinners *beforehand* that they shall be protected in the commission of their sin is directly to set oneself in opposition to the work which that Blessed One came to do in interposing between the tempted and their evil passions. But it was argued by the supporters of these Acts, that they gave opportunities for the rescue of fallen women. What was the testimony of the women themselves, and of those who were best accustomed to helping them ? It was that registration and examination tended directly to harden them in vice. To begin with, it drove many poor creatures to degenerate into prostitutes altogether, who might otherwise have but sinned for a little while under the terrible pressure of poverty. There were innumerable instances everywhere of women who fled wildly to the streets to escape from the intolerable agony of seeing pinched faces at home. A few days of enforced prostitution might stifle them over the crisis of starvation. And then came the policeman and the registrar to make the return to a good life out of the question. They had been guilty of clandestine prostitution, and were liable to the penalties which are attached to it. They had to choose between "voluntary submission" and the prospect of a criminal prosecution. On what followed it was best not to dwell, but at least there was the enforced *day-light* visit to the place where such women had to attend ; the proclamation in the sight of all the town that she was a woman on the registrar's roll. What chance was there left for her modesty ? And it was not only that the tragedy of the "Harlot's progress" was so liable to be thus hurried on ; it was testified by those who knew best that the horrible indignity of these things did more to stamp the womanhood out of the fallen than anything else in the life that they had to lead, that they became more terribly indifferent to their own shame, less capable of desiring reformation than is the case with their poor sisters in misery whom the State leaves without its "protection." This led him to the last damning count in the indictment against this legislation, the injustice of the distinction which it drew between the partners in acts of shame. Where both were equally guilty, the woman had to bear all the burden. The practice of enforcing examination had even been abandoned in the Army : it was too odious both to doctors and to men. Yet where was the distinction to be drawn between two possible disseminators of contagion ? It was argued that on the part of the woman the vice was a trade and was brought in money, and that therefore it was fair to treat her differently. In other words, "because the man sins for lust and the woman sins from poverty," therefore the weaker, the starving sinner was to suffer the punishment for both. The silk-clad, pampered harlot was exactly the one who escaped. Her shame is bought with diamonds, and is far too precious an article to be hawked for sale on the streets. For every woman who sinned for sheer vice, there were hundreds who sinned for sheer poverty, and on these is the penalty laid of being subjected, in the name of public health, to what hardens them out of the semblance of womanhood. It was the old tale of the tyranny of the stronger. A woman has been "not so much born as damned" into circumstances which have made her the victim to infamy and utter starvation : a man from the ranks of the more fortunate who at any rate has plenty to eat, and something to expend on his lusts, takes advantage of her miserable condition ; and that he may have immunity in his sin, the poor outcast is to be sunk to lower depths, is to be exposed to the tyranny of the police without any of the constitutional protection which belongs to every other subject. Nay, that men may have protection in their sin, the good name of every woman in the protected districts of England and Ireland is rendered liable to be called in question by the police, and that on mere suspicion. Thank God, this state of things was at an end as far as the United Kingdom was concerned. It was the part of the Social Purity Alliance to do what in them lay to help it to an end in this country. It was the fact that public feeling in England had at last risen superior to the infamy, which had encouraged the promoters of the memorial to make renewed approaches to Government. Things had once looked as hopeless in England as they looked in India to-day and he had it on no less authority than on that of an official of high standing, himself a supporter of the Act, and a prominent advisor of Government in all things which concerned the public health, that it was believed in the very highest quarters that the Act was doomed even in India. Let them not be discouraged then, by the rebuff which they had sustained from the Government of Bombay, but let them pledge themselves never to desist while the Act was applicable anywhere.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Public Service Commission met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, when all the remaining members were present—Sir Charles Aitchison, Mr. Gridlestone, Mr. Stewart, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. Ryland, Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Luxmon Nulkar, Mr. Dawkes, the Secretary.

MR. DAYARAM GIDUMAL.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, B.A., L.L.B., a Sindhi, was the first witness examined. We take the following from his evidence :—I am in the Statutory Civil Service, and am Assistant Collector, Sehwan. The educated classes do not approve of the service, as it is based on a system of nomination, which does not in their opinion afford a sufficient test of fitness. As regards my nomination, they appear to be quite satisfied in Sindh. There cannot be called anything like prevalent feeling on the question of the Statutory Service, because perhaps not more than a dozen people understand what is meant by the Statutory system. It is not the rules that require amendment so much as the modes adopted by the various local Governments of working them. Whatever is best administered is best. The rules have not been always best administered. Statutory Civilians certainly regard themselves as occupying a position inferior to Covenanted Civilians. They are certainly so regarded by the public also, for the public at present determine inferiority and superiority entirely by the scale of pay drawn by an officer. My *confreres* in the service—at least those whom I have come across—have always treated me with the greatest consideration. I know some of them deal with me as no way inferior to them, but I cannot say that I am not regarded as an inferior by the others. Assuming that the Statutory Service is retained, appointment to it by nomination would not be regarded by influential sections of the native community in my province with disfavour, if ten nominations are made from such influential sections. A system of open competition pure and simple would be preferred by the educated classes, but not by the whole native community. The native community feel highly gratified to see cadets of noble families entertained in distinguished service by Government. What the native community would most like is competition in India for appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service combined with nomination of deserving men to the same service. They would like the test to be the same in India as in England. Competition for the Statutory Service in India and competition for the Covenanted Service in England would serve no good purpose. The principle of the present Statutory system might be retained in order to remedy the defects of competition pure and simple. Competition should be the rule and nomination the exception. The number of appointments to the Statutory Service would have to be somewhat curtailed, and similarly the number of appointments allotted to Competitive Civilians would have to be increased. The pay and privileges should have to be same for Statutory as well as Competitive Civilians. In Sind the official classes under the Amirs are also now officials. But those who dominated these official classes are now their inferiors, because ill educated. To educate them well is now the aim of the authorities. I am the only Statutory Civilian in Sindh. I would prescribe no limit of age for Statutory nominees and demand only "proved ability and merit." At the same time, in order to induce distinguished and noble families to train up their children, I would provide exceptional educational facilities for them and encourage them to qualify in every way. I would also prefer a cadet of a noble family of proved ability and merit to one who is not of a noble family, though he has proved his ability and merit. I think the apportionment of according to population is a bad test. In India the caste system arose out of the ancient system of guilds and professions. The law of hereditary has made some classes peculiarly fit for administrative offices, just as the same law has made others peculiarly fit for trading and agricultural purposes. The English schools and colleges are, however, open to all, and it is right that they should be open to all ; for, although certain *classes* have certain special aptitudes, *others* may produce *individuals* surpassing those classes in the possession of the same aptitudes, and it would be a great loss to the public service if these individuals had no opportunity of developing their capacity and securing a fair field for its exercise.

MR. F. A. H. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott, C.S., who is on special duty as Survey and Settlement Commissioner at Baroda, said :—

The Statutory system is looked upon as a failure by the generality of district officers, European and native, while its fate is regarded with indifference by the public. It is looked upon as a failure, because none, as any rule, of the nominees have been found quite unfit to do work commensurate with the opportunity afforded them, while most are suspected of not being the best men who can be found. Failure, it is apprehended, might be construed to prove that the best natives are incompetent for high places. The fate of the Statutory system is regarded with indifference by the public because on this side of India the old territorial aristocracy need no longer be specially considered. The new families, which have come into prominence, are mostly the product of the natural ability are superior to the generality of those promoted or appointed to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. I do not advocate a system of open competition to enter the Statutory Service. Assuming the Statutory Civil Service to be retained, I would advocate an amendment of the rules so as to provide for the nomination of men of proved merit and ability from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, such nominations to be to particular appointments in the Civil Service reserved to Covenanted Civil Servants and not to all offices open to Covenanted Civil Servants. Natives of India desire admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, and recruitment as regards themselves in India. I consider a period of special study in England essential for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. I do not consider that at present there are sufficient educational facilities in India to satisfy the high tests required for entrance to the Civil Service. Having regard to the necessity for the most superior men procurable for the higher branches of Civil administration in India, and that the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education to be procured in England is a necessary qualification for admission to the Civil Service, I advocate examinations being held in England only. Indian candidates would thus require to undergo some education in England, a condition very necessary for fitness for high and responsible employment in India. Native candidates are, however, placed at a disadvantage in respect of age, the present maximum of 19 years not being sufficient to enable Indian candidates to go to England to prosecute their studies in time to pass the preliminary test before the expiry of the age limit. I am of opinion that the age limit should be raised equally for both European and native candidates, and that the limit might be 23 years. On political grounds I would reserve the highest administrative appointments for Europeans, and fix the proportion of natives for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service at not more than 50 per cent. of the entire establishment of that service.

2. As admission cannot be obtained to the Public Service in the Executive branches in the Bombay Presidency without a certificate of having passed the Public Service Entrance Examination test, and as under it a comparatively high educational test is passed, I am of opinion that the most satisfactory mode of recruitment would be by nomination, as is now done, departmental examinations as at present being passed within two years of appointment, in default removal from the service. An open competition, if introduced, would be likely to give advantages to a particular class or classes of the native community over others, and would probably lead to an undue preponderance of any one class or caste in the Public Service. It is in my opinion necessary that there should be a proportion of Europeans and Eurasians in both the Subordinate Executive Service and Subordinate Judicial Service. The number of persons qualified and available for employment in India under the educational test being large, it would be desirable, with a view to guard against a preponderance of any particular class or race, which would probably be the case if open competition to the Uncovenanted Service be introduced, that a rule be made to the effect that appointments be made or apportioned according to the following ratio :—Hindus generally, one-half. Europeans, Eurasians and Christians generally, one-fourth. Mahomedans, Parsis and Jews, one-fourth.

MR. GURSHIDAPA V. GILGANCHI.

Mr. Gilganchi, District Deputy Collector in Belgaum, was one of the witnesses summoned to give evidence before the Commission. He also appeared as a representative of the Lingayat Association of the district. The following extract, taken from the evidence of this witness, shows the view taken by some of the backward classes of the question of the appointment of natives to service under Government.

The prevalent feeling in the Karnatic regarding the existing Statutory system is one of indifference, that is to say, the majority of the population are not very particular about the individual appointed to the service so long as he is above corruption, just and kindly disposed towards them. There exists, however, a feeling of dissatisfaction in a small number of educated persons only. British India is inhabited by numerous castes or classes of people, one hating the other on religious grounds, and these castes can never be reconciled with each other till there is one religion for the whole of India. Of these castes only a few have advanced in education, and these are the Brahmins in the Bombay Presidency, the Amals in Sind, the Babus in the Bengal Presidency, the Mudliyars and Nayadus in the Madras Presidency, and the Aiangers or Ramanujas in the Mysore State. The remaining classes are, however, backward in point of education owing to several causes which it is unnecessary to mention here, but it is a fact that they form the bulk of the population, that they contribute mainly to the Public Revenue, and that as such they have stronger claims to the public patronage. If mastery over the English language were declared to be the only test of fitness, then the above named few classes whose numerical strength is comparatively insignificant and who pay little or nothing towards the support of Government, would continue to monopolize the service to the detriment of the backward classes. By this means would have passed under the higher limit are really abler men ? I would prove the contrary, but our present experience tends to that conclusion. To look at the same question from another point of view, is it really true that the lower limit of age attracts only the first class school-boys ? If such were the case all the best talent of England since the year 1879 would be concentrated in India ; in other words neither English parents nor English school-masters have the discrimination to see whether a boy possesses talent enough to prosper in his own country or not. I would propose that Persian be added to the number of subjects. I would also propose that 800 marks be assigned to Sanskrit, 600 to Arabic, 2,500 to Persian, *i.e.*, respectively, the same number assigned to Latin, Greek, and French or other modern languages. With regard to the standard of examination in each of these three, I would certainly advocate that they should be as high or even higher than that fixed for the M.A. examination by the Indian Universities. I know from personal experience that the present paper in Sanskrit aims at a very moderate standard, and I have heard the same thing stated of Arabic. This does not produce much inquirers at present owing to the small number of to be the examinations, but it is held in India. With regard to Sanskrit I would advocate that, besides the general questions in grammar and history, with translation into and from, 300 to 400 marks should be assigned to a special paper or papers. The student should be allowed to select one out of a number of subjects, such as (1) Grammar and Philosophy, (2) Poetry, and (3) Philosophy, which he has made a special study of and in which he should be examined as thoroughly as possible. Those who know Arabic can recommend as to what special branches could be selected ; they might be (1) Law and Religion, (2) History, and (3) Philosophy. As to Persian the number of marks is too few to assign any for special subjects. Yet as in English particular books or particular periods of literature and history may be prescribed. I set great store these special studies, because they test more than mere linguistic abilities. Poetry would test the imagination and taste, History a knowledge of men and manners and an appreciation of social and economic laws, while Philosophy would try the reasoning powers. I have intentionally omitted the vernacular languages, because as far as I know they at present possess no literature of a character to train the young mind as the classical languages abovementioned. I also advocate the holding of examinations in India. In fact that is required above every thing else. The examination held in India must be identical with that in England. I would recommend that the successful candidate be required as a condition obligatory to proceed to England to complete his training. The real defect of education in India is that it limits the horizon of the young student. It is everywhere of the same character and is certainly not the highest that is possible in modern civilized society. It produces minds of an uniform nature. Nothing is so beneficial to such minds as to show them their own level, to show them how minds trained in other ways are just as good as their own. Going to England will show them how far the wholly subjective education that they have received falls short of what a true all round education, subjective as well as objective, ought to be. Moreover the young men who wish to be the leaders of their community must know by personal observation the type at which they should aim to bring up their fellow-citizens. I would recommend three years of probation, as that will afford facilities for barristerships, or a full University course, or an agricultural course or other educational course. I certainly do not think that there are any objection on political or administrative grounds to open competition in India, but on the contrary I think that it will be one of the most politic steps that Government can adopt. The whole of the dissatisfaction caused by the apparent unfairness would disappear, at the same time very few native candidates are ever likely to get through. I hardly expect that calculating the total number of vacancies at between 30 or 40, more than one or two natives a year could pass during the first five years, or more than 3 during the next ten, or more than five during the next 20 or over more than 7 or 8. I think so, because I have been in contact with the most educated classes of young natives, and I am pretty sure if the educational authorities were asked their opinion they would give pretty nearly the same average. The real reason for this will be not because native minds are inherently inferior to European, but because the means of education are not well supplied, and principally because they will always be at the disadvantage of spending the first 5 or 6 years of their intellectual career in the acquirement of the English language. It will thus be seen that for the first 20 to 30 years hardly as many natives will get through annually as are at present appointed under the Statutory Rules. Under the circumstances hardly any political danger could be apprehended, whilst the real political danger of the great dissatisfaction now prevailing would be allayed. In fact the pre- is a penny wise and pound foolish one. sent policy to remain on British justice and A stain is allowed subjects in order that a discontent among Britis be appointed by larger number of natives ma would be otherwise occupied by men of proved capacities.

MR. Y. M. KELKAR.

Mr. Yeshwant M. Kelkar, Assistant Commissioner, S. D., now appointed Oriental Translator to Government, stated the reasons, which are now well known, why the Statutory system is looked upon with disfavour by the educated classes. By members of the Uncovenanted Service he said the Statutory system was regarded with disfavour. If the Statutory service were retained the nominations to it would not be grudged by influential sections of the native community in this Presidency, if they were confined to persons who were already in the service, and who by their uprightness, merit and ability had deserved such recognition. If the competitive examination for the Civil Service could not be held in India simultaneously with the examination in England, then it would be desirable to adopt the plan of Lord Lawrence's government to establish scholarships tenable by natives in England. The limit of age should be raised, at least, to 23. Witness deprecated open competition for the Indian Civil Service both in England and in India. He would leave it to the executive Government to select candidates who should be permitted to compete in India. He was not aware of any political objections to open competition in India, but it would not always secure the best men for administrative purposes.

The Hon. K. T. Telang also gave evidence at great length before the Commission. We hold over a report of it for a day.

MR. MAHIPATRAM ROOPRAM.

Rao Bahadoor Mahipatram Roopram, Principal of the Training College at Ahmedabad, was also examined. His views regarding the Statutory and Covenanted Civil Service were in agreement with those which have been already expressed by the majority of the native witnesses.

The Commission will meet again this morning.

We give below extracts from the evidence given on Monday by Mr. Muncherjee P. Khareghat, C.S.:—There is a great deal of dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. This dissatisfaction is of a twofold nature :—(*a*) The first is produced by the positive disadvantages under which natives have to labour if they wish to enter the service as at present. This kind of dissatisfaction is felt most keenly only by the classes who feel that they are deprived of their chances of passing by the present arrangement, *i.e.*, only the most educated classes, such as the University Graduates, &c., &c. (*b*) The other kind of dissatisfaction which is much more universal is derived from the above but not the same. It is the feeling of the apparent unfairness with which native candidates are treated simply because they are natives. The only answer which is given in justification of such unfairness is that natives are unfit for higher administrative posts until they have thoroughly anglicised themselves from their upwards. This answer aggravates the feeling of dissatisfaction ten times more. It brings home the sense of foreign conquest and national degradation. It touches the tenderest feeling of all newly rising and aspiring nations, their natural self-respect. This dissatisfaction of course felt most keenly by the educated classes, and these naturally do not scruple to use their growing influence with the masses to enleaven them with the same ideas.

After stating the disadvantages under which Indian candidates for the competitive examinations labour under the present system, Mr. Khareghat went on to say :— I would recommend that the maximum limit of age be raised to 22 both for Europeans and natives. I am confident such a rise would be good for the Europeans themselves, and it is absolutely necessary for the natives in order to give them some breathing time to compensate for the difficulty they have in the very beginning of their career of mastering a foreign tongue. As to the ingenious argument that the lower limit draws in the first class school-boys and therefore inherently better minds than the middle class University men to which the higher limit would restrict the supply, I have only to point to past experience. Are the gentlemen who passed under the 21 years' limit, or even under the 24 years' limit, in any way inferior to those who have passed under the 19 years' limit ? Comparisons are always odious, but to speak the truth, does it not strike most people, that those who have passed under the higher limit are really abler men ? I would prove the contrary, but our present experience tends to that conclusion. To look at the same question from another point of view, is it really true that the lower limit of age attracts only the first class school-boys ? If such were the case all the best talent of England since the year 1879 would be concentrated in India ; in other words neither English parents nor English school-masters have the discrimination to see whether a boy possesses talent enough to prosper in his own country or not. I would propose that Persian be added to the number of subjects. I would also propose that 800 marks be assigned to Sanskrit, 600 to Arabic, 2,500 to Persian, *i.e.*, respectively, the same number assigned to Latin, Greek, and French or other modern languages. With regard to the standard of examination in each of these three, I would certainly advocate that they should be as high or even higher than that fixed for the M.A. examination by the Indian Universities. I know from personal experience that the present paper in Sanskrit aims at a very moderate standard, and I have heard the same thing stated of Arabic. This does not produce much inquirers at present owing to the small number of to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

THE warlike tenor of the political telegrams lately received, is doubtless the cause of the considerable fall in value of the French and English Public Funds in London yesterday, as wired by Reuter's financial message, which quotes French Rentes ¼ per cent. down at 108¾, and Consols ⅜ lower at 100⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 100½, but Rupee Securities were lower. Four per cents ¾ and Foura-and-a-half ½, the quotations of 71⅜ and 74 however are called quite nominal. Bar Silver was still quoted at 47d. per oz.

Further allotments of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers were made yesterday, say 5 lakhs of the former on Bombay, at 1s. 6 1-32d. and 2 lakhs of the latter also on Bombay at 1s. 6¼d. £375,000 was paid into the Bank of England.

Wheat was firmer in Mark Lane, as might have been expected from the aspect of Continental politics, and Club No. 2 advanced 6d. per quarter, say to 34s. 3d. The quotation first given in Reuter's telegram, which was 5s. per quarter higher, led some native dealers to imagine that their expectations of war were about to be realized.

At the Skin Sales which opened in London yesterday, Madras Goat skins showed an advance in price of ½d. 1,200,000 Goat skins and 990,000 Sheep skins were offered.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market there was no change in spot prices, and the tone was quiet, the day's sales summing up 10,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. For March-June delivery Americans were quoted 1-64d. higher, but in earlier positions they were unchanged.

There was no change in prices in New York yesterday. The day's Receipts at the Ports were 23,000 bales, against 28,000 bales received on the corresponding day last year, and 14,000 bales in 1885. The figures relating to Receipts now stand as follows :—

	1887	1886	1885
Two days' Receipts..	38,000	49,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept.....	4,197,000	4,000,000	4,046,000

COTTON has been quiet in tone to-day with very little doing; in fact, the only near transaction which we have heard of is a sale of Fine Bengals for February delivery, for which sellers, after holding out a long while, accepted Rs. 155 per candy. Native dealers are anxious sellers of ready Cotton, especially Bengals, but buyers are difficult to find. Good Bhownugger has been sold for April-May delivery at Rs. 177 per candy. The following are about our quotations, which, however, for Bengals and Broach must be taken as sellers' rates :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine	Delivery.
Bengals.....	132	142	155	February.
Broach	208-9	...	212-18	March.
Dholleras ...	177	183-4	195	April-May.
Khangaum...	181	185	...	February.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There has been a rather better de mand for Wheat to-day, and we hear of some contracts having been made in Club Delhi No. 1, for April delivery, at Rs. 4-4 6 per cwt. Rates are generally well maintained, and dealers are unwilling sellers in any position. We quote :—

	Old.		New.	
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-9	Rs.	4-7-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-8	,,	4-6-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, ...	,,	4-5	,,
Red Ahmedabad ...	,, 4-3	,,	4-1-6	,,

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,861 bales.
Wheat	40,743 cwts.
Linseed	8,321 ,,
Gingelly	19,225 ,,

FREIGHTS, in the continued absence of ready cargo, are very dull, and though we make no change in our quotations of yesterday, they must be considered as nominal. The Akaba (s) has, we hear, been fixed for May loading at a Mediterranean Port at 22s 6d; and it is reported that a City Line steamer has booked Wheat for Liverpool at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm in tone to-day, a moderate business has been done, and an advance of 1-32d. on our quotations of last evening has been established in ready rates. Bank Bills on demand have been done for May delivery at 1s. 5 31-32d Rates in Calcutta are reported steady. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ... 1s 6 7-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 6 11-32d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight...1 93	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues its downward course, and we have to record a further fall of ¾ per cent. in Fours at 95, which is the quotation at closing. Fours-and-a-half are down to 99, nominal.

SHARES.—The market has been dull to-day with a generally weaker feeling as to prices. Offers for the Mill scrip principally dealt in have been, in some cases, considerably lower, and we hear of business in Connaught at a decline of Rs. 5, at Rs. 580; and in Jewraz Balloo of Rs. 2½, at Rs. 1,130. Bombay-Burma, shares are down again Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second, at Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 685, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 p.c.	178	128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	158	
Bapty Co., Ld.	875	100	165	Rs. 30	105	
Barsi & Co., Ld.	300	60	100	10 2-3p.c		
Do. New issue..	600		87	2-3p.c		
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	685	
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	200	
Bombay Ice Manufac turing Co., Limited.	1,350	100	100	7 p.c.	118	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2750	
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	32	585	
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	--	--	6 p.ct.	104	
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100	
Cash Barsat	1,500	100	100	..	12	
Dadabhai Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	100	
Cooper, Madon & Co..	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	79	
Indian Gold Assayer Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	152	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	...		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26)	330	
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	86	
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..		
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108	
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	6 p. s.	1	
Phœnix and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	10)	100	Rs. 19	47	
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 8	197½	
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100		102	
Standy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	10)	100		72	
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	..	7¾	
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,165	
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100		185x	
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs 125	125	95
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		ex	196

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Sirocco, 1347 tons, Captain J. Gill, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo, from Birkenhead (December 24).

THE s. s. Altnacraig, 1872 tons, Captain W. Burgess, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of coals. She sailed from Newport on the 24th December last.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoors, 2129 tons, Captain J. W. Whittard, arrived in Bombay the evening before the last, with a general cargo from London, whence she cleared on the 15th ultimo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's coasting steamer Pachumba arrived in Bombay yesterday under Captain J. W. Livingstone, from Karachi, with a general cargo and a first class passenger, Rev. Father Bishopp, and 271 deck passengers.

THE Indian Marine's new steamer Dalhousie, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, left this for Rangoon yesterday with sixty-two rank and file of the South West Borderers, and two of the Somerset L. I. The Dalhousie has been ordered to do the trooping service between Rangoon and Calcutta.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2314 tons, Captain J. Laird, cleared last evening for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. W. N. Jervis, Mrs. A. I. Clarence, Misses S. and L. Walker, Miss M. Nicholson, Miss Rowe, Mrs. McFee, Madam Thomas, Mr. Alberquerque, Dr. E. Sa and 3 friends, Mr. E. A. do Mecedo e Couto, Mr. Philippe and one seaman.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara....	2014	W. Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	Graham & Co.
,, Surat	1676	Nantes.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Siam	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. George....	..	.....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer .. stone	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	J. K. Brother-	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	2316	E. Cooper	K	E. Bates & Co.
,, Lalpoora ..	..	.....	L	B. I. S. N. & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2363	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Port Phillip.	2022	R. Calvert.....	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sirocco	..	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Tower ..	1477	G. Halmyn.....	P	B. Craig & Co.
,, St. Regulus.	2033	John Henry	Q	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
24	Lalpoora s	Whittard ..	London, Dec. 15.
25	Siam s	Brookes	Venice, Dec. 30.
	Sirocco s	Gill	Birkenhead, Dec. 24.
	Altnacraig s	Brydges.....	Newport, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Dalhousie s	Wilson.....	Rangoon.
	City of Peebles ...	Blair.....	Calcutta.
	Java s	Skinner	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	Arabia s	Laird	Liverpool.

The s.s. Madura commenced to load yesterday, for Zanzibar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 25.

Hallett, Major, Bl., Bl. Comt., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Governe, Sub.-Inspor., Bo., Army Edcl., on duty, to Karachi.

Forbes, Lt., Bo., Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 26, 1887.

1. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify on what days they require the ranges reserved for class firing. This can only be done when a large number of the Company attend.

2. 163 Carbines having been received for the use of cadets, can be issued as required.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·864
Temperature of the Air	73·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·0
Dew Point	59·3
Relative humidity of Air	·658
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum (read at 10 a.m.)	63·2
General Directions of Wind.*..N, NNE, ENE, E.	WSW, NW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	111

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Assist on having those and none's other.
* * AGENTS WANTED.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the respective Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, with whom we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

D'LIMA E SOUZA—January 7, at Naples, the wife of M. D'Lima e Souza, (late of Bombay,) of a daughter.

ASQUITH—January 2nd, at 4 Stanley Road, S. Wimbledon, the wife of Mr. F. Asquith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOSCARDI—MATTHEWS—December 23, at the Parish Church, Knowstone, Devon, Edward Henry Moscardi, Bombay Civil Service, to Ethel, daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Matthews, Vicar of Knowstone.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SYMONS—January 25, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Nellie, the wife of Heugh S. Symons. Funeral at Sewree, this evening, at half-past five.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIANNACOPULO—January 7, at Karachi, the wife of N. Giannacopulo, of a son.

ALLEN—January 15, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Jeffery J. Allen, Indian Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MEAKIN—January 19, at Umballa, the wife of H. G. Meakin, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887.

IT is announced to-day that the *Daily News* report of the imminence of war between France and Germany was unauthorised and that it is unconfirmed. The announcement does not necessarily mean much. Formal and immediate confirmation of a report of this kind we should scarcely look for, and as to its being unauthorised—well, we are not accustomed to authoritative communications from the Governments to the newspapers of their intention to go to war. Meantime it is interesting to turn to M. de Mazade's estimate of the situation as it is set forth in the number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which came by yesterday's mail, for it is in that sober publication that we should expect a reflection of the opinions of thinking Frenchman who have not lost their heads. We find here, in truth, an expression of the anxieties which for some time past have been "in the air" in France, even amongst people who have not learnt to look upon war as a near or a necessary contingency. "It is certain," wrote M. de Mazade on the threshold of the new year, "that we cannot face the future without being moved by a vague and indefinable disquiet, or without asking with secret anxiety what the coming year has in store for the world." No slight occasion for the prevalent unrest is to be found in the increasingly unsettled state of internal politics; in the abnormal insecurity —even for France—of the Ministries who have succeeded each other in such rapid succession; in the deplorable state of the finances, the incapacity of successive Governments to mend it, and the astonishing indifference of politicians of all parties to economy in the national expenditure. The disappointing results of the long experiment in Parliamentary Government must weigh down the hopes of the most sanguine, and the disappointment is the more serious because it brings in prospect a solution of the problem by the old vicious agency of personal power. With an irony which needs no interpretation M. de Mazade writes :—"Happily, in order to mend everything and put order everywhere, the President of the Council has found, or perhaps is obliged to put up with, a colleague more enterprising than himself, a Minister of War who seems ready enough to have an opinion on every possible question, upon diplomacy as well as upon military affairs, and even, in case of necessity, upon the management of a Parliament. In fact it is the Minister of War who is the true and imperturbable Prime Minister, the leader for the time being, and this is not the least characteristic incident of the era on which [illegible] can understand now the jealousy and the fears of the majority of the Council at the ascendancy which Monday's telegram told us that General Boulanger is acquiring. The news of the last day or two is further elucidated by a striking article in the *Intransigeant* at the beginning of the month, in which M. Rochefort, provoked by reports that M. Grevy was working for the recall of M. Jules Ferry to office, threatened that if "Le Tonquinois" were reinstated the people should go and shout under the windows of the Elysee, and their cry should be *"Vive Boulanger!"*

We see then that for some time past the personality of the Minister of War has stood in the foreground of French politics, that he is now a dominating figure in the Cabinet, and that the Extremists have begun to look to him to "save" the Republic against such Republicans as M. Ferry. It may be too much to say that he is preparing himself for the *role* of a military dictator, but this is the *role* which the prophets have assigned to him, and the circumstances are by no means unfavourable for preparing him for it. He was the indispensable man in M. de Freycinet's Cabinet; he must be still more the indispensable man in M. Goblet's, for his colleagues are jealous and afraid of him, and they have not yet been able to get rid of him. The predominance of such a man in the Government of the Republic constitutes a danger for peace which it is impossible to ignore. M. de Mazade, however, had not, on the last day of the old year, looked upon General Boulanger so much in the light of a possible enemy of peace as of a possible disturber of the Parliamentary system in France. He would probably have looked further ahead if he had written at the end of January instead of at the end of December. He contemplates the European situation, not without anxiety, it is true, but with an ill-concealed yet politic desire to minimise its dangers. It is in the cold, clear light of mutual interests that he endeavours to count up the chances of a war between France and Germany. If the two nations would so contemplate the problem and so resolve it we should hear little of the chances of war between them for a generation. But who believes either of them is able or willing to do this? Perhaps M. de Mazade counts too much upon the reasonableness of avenging patriotism when he assumes that France will be too mindful of her own interests to desire war. France, he is confident, has no wish for war, and she will do nothing to provoke it. And then, as if quite conscious that General Boulanger is a factor who needs at least to be excused, he says it would be a strange mistake to find the signs of bellicose passion in the sallies of a noisy patriotism or in a few imprudent words, "even though they might be the words of a Minister." He admits that France has souvenirs, and that she must keep alive her faith in her destiny. But "at bottom and for the moment, she has an immense need of peace, seeking for it without weakness, but also without disguise and without affectation, and desiring it reasonably and with the instinct of a laborious nation."

Such is the aspect of the situation which presents itself to a French publicist who endeavours to look at it from the French point of view. We are at liberty, nevertheless, to ask if the case stands exactly thus or if it is thus that M. de Mazade wishes it to stand. Can we find the tokens of an "immense desire for peace" in the immense preparations for war which France has made, and is still making? It will be safer to judge by facts than by the assurance which the most eminent of publicists can give; and so judging it we cannot see in the present disposition of France, or in her military policy for some years past, that obedience to the instincts of a laborious nation which M. de Mazade bids us find. Cheerfully, patiently, and with a deliberate belief that an imperative necessity has imposed it upon her, has she borne the burden in peace time of a military Budget which would be absurdly extravagant if the contingency of war at no distant date were kept out of consideration. M. de Mazade has an easier to ask when he endeavours to prove that the interests of Germany are not less bound up in the maintenance of peace than those of France, though we do not know that the risks of war would be as great for her as they would be for the Republic. War has risks, even for the strongest, but there is small guarantee for the maintenance of peace in the fears of German soldiers and statesmen as to the issue of a renewal of the struggle of 1870. We cannot yet say that there would be anything like an equality of risk between the two Powers, and it would be be well for French publicists to base their hopes of peace as little as possible upon German anxieties as to the issues of the next campaign. It would be well if we could accept the French writer's conclusion that from whatever side we look there is no visible or tangible influence making for war between Germany and France. "Everything," he says, "tends rather for peace—the interests and the desires of the peoples no less than the will of the Government. What is true is that if war is not involved in the situation and in the facts of the day, the journals of every country have done their best to put it in the minds and the imagination of the public." In other words there is a newspaper war which may develope itself into actual war. We should believe this if the newspapers voted Budgets, if they found General Boulanger the millions which he is laying out in giving France the largest artillery in the world, in increasing her cavalry, making her fortresses impregnable, and transforming the armament of her infantry. If the French Chambers or French public opinion had raised one protest against the immense preparations which France is making for war we should have believed in her pacific instincts. In the absence of any such protest we must doubt M. de Mazade's assurances on the point, pleasant though it would be to believe them.

A RECENT report which has been submitted to the Nizam's Government by the Chief Justice, Mr. Mehdi Hasan, narrates the progress of the Judicial reforms which were in great part projected by the late Sir Salar Jung, and which have been carried out since the Nizam's installation. The characteristic of the reforms which most readily claims attention is the withdrawal of the executive from the judicial functions which, in an iuformal way, it used to exercise under the old regime. There was, during the time of the late Minister, an Appellate Court which was spoken of sometimes as a High Court, and nominally its decisions were final; but as a matter of fact they were often interfered with by the Minister and by the judicial Sadr-ul-Maham, whose powers over the Courts were deemed to be purely administrative. The new regime excludes, in fact as well as in form, the executive from all interference with the ruling of the Courts, and it entrusts the administrative powers which the Sadr-ul-Mahams formerly exercised to the High Court itself. This is in both respects a decided advance, always assuming that the practice of the Courts continues to conform to the admirable ideal embodied in the system of the present High Court. That there was a need for some great change may be inferred from the fact that when the present High Court was established a little more than two years ago some of the inferior Courts were so far unequal to their duties that according to the present Chief Justice they were not always able to say whether a case was to be heard on the civil or the criminal or the revenue side. Evidently, again, there was need for endowing the High Court with the powers of supervision which are an essential feature in the scheme. It is perhaps too early to say that the exercise of these powers has essentially improved the character of the judicial administration in the Nizam's territory, but the rules are so conceived that they ought to constitute an effectual check upon delay and irregularity. A series of monthly, quarterly, and annual statements are prepared by the District Courts, showing the quantity of work for disposal and disposed of, the mode of work, the average duration and the particulars of every case that has been pending for more than three months. The records of doubtful or unsatisfactory cases are sent for and inspected, and the necessary instructions are issued upon them. Periodical inspections of the Courts are also provided for, and if rule and regulation can ensure a prompt and satisfactory administration of justice the Nizam's Courts should be all that they ought to be in those respects. There is little temptation to follow the Chief Justice in his estimate of the results of the experiment that has been tried in the Western Division in separating judicial from revenue functions. He has an answer to give to most of the objections that have been urged against the arrangement, but as some modifications have lately been made in the constitution and working of the Courts it will be well to see how they work before pronouncing them either a success or a failure. The record, as a whole, however, is one of progress in many directions, and as such it does credit to those who have been engaged in conducting these reforms.

THE freaks of some home going soldiers of the East Lancashire Regiment of which we heard something a couple of months ago have been immortalized in a memorial to Government and in a Government Resolution. It is almost a pity that the affair should not have been allowed to pass out of memory; but the memorial which some worthy defender of the proprieties amongst the women of his community has sent in scarcely left it a matter of choice with the Government whether they should deal with it or not, and they have disposed of it in a manner of which no one has a right to complain. They make due allowance for the high spirits in which Tommy Atkins sailed down from Karachi homeward bound, and they put on record the fact that enquiries made by the military authorities have failed to yield specific confirmation of the allegations of misconduct made against the men. There is no reason to doubt that they were a little too genial in the reception which they gave to a number of Cutchee female passengers who embarked at Mangrol, who were not able to appreciate the honour of being helped to the upper deck by the over-willing hands of the men of the East Lancashire Regiment. The soldiers were as unable to appreciate the reserve of the daughters of the soil as the daughters of the soil were to understand the exuberance of the soldiers. There was nothing more in the incident than a mutual misunderstanding, upon which it would be a pity to be severe, even upon the soldiers' side. The only people who invite serious censure are the vernacular journalists who tried to magnify the good-natured indiscretions of Tommy Atkins into an atrocity, and the Government resolution very properly takes note of the offence of these people. However, scenes of this sort, though there is not much in them, are as well avoided, and no doubt the steamship companies will find it easy enough to make such arrangements that female passengers are no longer exposed to the roystering attentions of soldiers who, though they mean no harm, are sometimes provokingly intolerant of a timidity that they have not yet learnt to understand.

THE Agent of the Western India Portuguese Railway stated on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the railway line from Marmagoa to Collem, that the cost of the entire line (51 miles) and the harbour works when completed, which he expected they would be before the end of this year, would be 175 lakhs of rupees, and that the estimated net annual income was about 10 lakhs, which would more than cover the guaranteed rates of interest, *viz.*, 5 and 6 per cent. In the 175 lakhs are included the cost of locomotives and rolling stock. The cost of the 13 miles of Ghat, inclusive of tunnels, will be at the rate of 6 lakhs per mile, and that of the other 38 miles about 1½ lakh per mile, while the harbour works, &c., will cost only 30 lakhs. The work is known to have been of a very difficult character, and there are no fewer than four important and expensive bridges, with several tunnels on the Ghat line. The line from Marmagoa to Collem, a distance of 38 miles, is now open for public traffic; and by 1st January next, it is fully expected that the entire line will be open, thus establishing through railway communication between the Portuguese and British territories.

THE new Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. George Porter, left Gravesend in the Peshawur on the 20th instant, and is expected to be in Bombay on the 15th February.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 7.

THERE is some misunderstanding in the papers about the real nature of the proposals Lord Salisbury made to Lord Hartington. If the Conservative Premier had offered to resign and let Lord Hartington form a new Coalition Government, there is every reason to believe that the offer would have been accepted. Such an act of abdication, however, would have been fiercely resented by nearly the whole Tory party, and I do not think that it was for a moment contemplated by their leader. Lord Hartington was invited to take the first place in the House of Commons, with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and the *Times* is singularly unjust to the Conservative rank-and-file in saying that they for the most part objected to this arrangement. In point of fact, they were never consulted, but merely treated as a body of unconsidered "items." I have, however, compared views with many other members, and the great majority of them would, I find, have heartily welcomed the proposed Coalition. Lord Hartington himself seems to have been frightened by the remonstrances of a comparatively small number of Conservative members, who intrigue at the Clubs and write inspired articles in the *Morning Post* with the express purpose of preventing the Ministry from being strengthened instead of weakened by Lord R. Churchill's desertion These tactics have succeeded to a certain extent, but, so far as Mr. Goschen is concerned, I am happy to say they have failed. The acceptance of office by Mr. Goschen is an invaluable guarantee for the maintenance of that Union of which he has been unquestionably the ablest champion. His presence in the Cabinet is a guarantee for the loyalty of the Liberal Unionists, who have given him as a hostage to Lord Salisbury. His appointment has given the greatest satisfaction to the trading classes, who have confidence in the soundness of his opinions on finance and taxation, and he is just the man to reassure the public mind as to the impossibility of making such retrenchments as Lord R. Churchill had set his heart upon. Lord Rothschild, I understand, was indefatigable in combating the objections which Mr. Goschen up to the last moment kept on raising to the acceptance of Lord Salisbury's offer. It is true that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer enters the Government avowedly as a Liberal, but he will come out a Tory, since it is simply impossible that he can ever rejoin the Liberal party unless he consents to his own political extinction. His "coming over" is, indeed, merely a conspicuous example of that redistribution of political forces which has been going on for several years, and which will now proceed with accelerated velocity, to the complete effacement of old party lines. The main body of the Whigs in the House of Commons are still reluctant to lose their identity as a political party, but this is the inevitable fate that awaits them. Until, however, they frankly join the Conservatives, it is essential that they should not have too much power in the Conservative Ministry. The *Daily News* taunts Mr. Goschen with having accepted office, though it is not so long since he said that he could not give a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. But if all the rumours had been true which have been circulated this week by the painstaking newspaper gossips who dog the footsteps of public men between Devonshire House and Arlington Street, Brooks's and the Athenæum, and who construct Cabinets from no other materials than a chance conversation between a Whig and a Tory statesman, not merely would Mr. Goschen not have given Lord Salisbury a blank cheque, but the Prime Minister would have been bound down not to issue a cheque for the smallest amount without having it first countersigned by Mr. Goschen and two Liberal peers. The most indefensible of all the proposed changes would have been the shelving of Lord Cross to make room for Lord Northbrook. The present Secretary of State for India has been persistently ridiculed for some years past by a certain set of newspaper men who pay court to Lord R. Churchill; but in all the offices he has filled, Lord Cross has shown himself to be an independent, fair-minded man, and an excellent administrator. A peerage was forced upon him last year much against his will, for he is not a [illegible] in order to facilitate the construction of the new Cabinet, and Lord Salisbury could hardly treat him so shabbily as to deprive him of his well-paid office in order to bring in a man whose reputation for statesmanship and administrative capacity is so sadly damaged as Lord Northbrook's. I regard the statement that Lord Northbrook was offered the Indian Secretaryship as utterly incredible. Lord Cross himself never heard a word about the resignation talked of in the papers, and certainly has himself never had the slightest intention of resigning. Then, as regards Lord Northbrook, I have not met a single Conservative who does not feel most indignant at the suggestion that the Indian Secretaryship might have been given to the man who threw up the Indian Viceroyalty in a manner intended to be personally offensive to Lord Salisbury himself, and whose narrowness of mind and want of foresight made Shere Ali the friend of Russia and brought on the Afghan war. Lord Northbrook is hardly less objectionable to Anglo-Indian Conservatives than Lord Ripon himself, and I know some Conservative members who certainly would not have given their hearty support to a Ministry of which he was a member. I believe that, as a matter of fact, he was offered the Secretaryship for War. But why place at the head of the Army the man who, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, said, if he had another million of money given him he should not know how to spend it, and within six months afterwards asked Parliament for a special grant of two millions to restore the Navy to a state of efficiency? Again, when he left office, it was found that Lord Northbrook had spent a million of public money without being able to say what had become of it, and a Committee of the House of Commons had to be appointed to overhaul the Admiralty accounts for him. The Conservative party would indeed be badly off if it could not do without the administrative genius of Lord Northbrook. But in the ranks of the party there are great many good speakers and capable administrators who have a right to expect that they shall not be passed over for the sake of conciliating Whig peers who have no following in the House of Commons and no hold on the country. Mr. Chaplin, who has returned to London from Monte Carlo, and is now expecting a summons to Arlington Street, ought certainly to be promoted to the Cabinet, if only to keep him and Lord Randolph from quarrelling for the corner seat on the front Ministerial Bench below the gangway.

As to Lord Randolph, I hold to the opinion I ventured to express last week that it is nonsense to talk of his effacement. Depend upon it, the Tory aristocracy and the Tory democracy, whose affections have been centred on Lord Randolph, will not long submit to be led by Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Goschen. The noble Lord has many friends left, though they do not yet like to declare themselves. One of his most devoted supporters told me yesterday that Lord Randolph would have come to terms with his colleagues, but Lord Salisbury took him at his word in so abrupt and peremptory a fashion, and accepted his resignation so readily and unconditionally that the door was shut at once against the chance of a reconciliation. This lesson should teach Lord Randolph not to be in such a hurry another time. It will take him possibly several years to efface the recollection of what nine-tenths of the party resent as an act of treason. He and his friends believe that there will be a strong revulsion of feeling when he is able to explain at the opening of Parliament how strong his case against the extravagance of the Army and Navy departments really is; but Conservative working men are keen about the national defences, and very unforgiving to any one who is not faithful to the party. Lord Randolph evidently feels he has made a mistake this time. Hence his pretty and almost pathetic letter to Mr. Akers-Douglas, in which he promises to be a good boy and not to give the Government any trouble this Session. If only he had been always as discreet, he might still be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of course, it would not suit his book to break with the Tory party, which he may fairly look forward to leading again at no distant date. He could not go over to the other side and join Mr. Chamberlain, for two such men could not possibly hold office together, as neither would care to ride behind. The only course open to Lord Randolph, if he does not wish to be ruined, is to be patient and even humble, and to endure with what grace he may the penalty of his fault. He looks terribly ill and nervous. He has not been heard to laugh heartily since his resignation, till at the Carlton yesterday, somebody showed him the clever sketch in the *Pall Mall* of Mr. Goschen as "the skeleton at the feast" attending his first Cabinet Council as a member of the Salisbury Administration.

The shifting of offices which has taken place in the Government is no doubt intended to strengthen Lord Salisbury's hands in resisting the censures which it is thought possible that Lord Randolph may launch against the foreign policy of his late colleagues. Lord Iddesleigh's state of health—he is a very old man for his years—makes him quite unfit for the management of the very difficult and delicate business of the Foreign Office, and general satisfaction will be felt that the Prime Minister has resolved to become Foreign Secretary himself again. The *Pall Mall* last night published a ridiculous story about a threat on the part of the British Government to bombard Constantinople, as if poor Lord Iddesleigh would not have stood aghast at the mere suggestion of such a bold stroke. All that the English Government has done has been to warn the Porte not to ally itself closely with its natural enemy, Russia, for the purpose of crushing the Bulgarians. The policy of England, as declared by Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House, remains unchanged. This country will give nothing but sympathy to the Bulgarians unless their country is invaded by Russia. In that case, Austria and England together would oppose the Russian advance. The confident assertions of the *Times'* Paris correspondent that an alliance has been concluded between Germany and Russia are probably to this extent at least well founded, that Germany will be neutral if the Russians attempt to occupy Bulgaria in force. Such an understanding does not lessen the chances of the maintenance of peace, as Russia would hardly venture to face a coalition of Austria, England, and perhaps Italy and Turkey as well.

Lord Randolph's resign

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

REPORTED IMMINENCE OF WAR.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The official statement made by the *Daily News* yesterday respecting the imminence of war between France and Germany was unauthorised and is not yet confirmed.

AUSTRIA MOBILISING.

VIENNA, JAN. 24.

Preparations are being made by the Austro-Hungarian Government for mobilising the forces of the Empire.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 24.

Sir William White, the British Ambassador here, dined with the Sultan yesterday, and met with a most cordial reception by his Imperial Majesty, who said he hoped that Sir Drummond Wolff was the bearer of proposals for a satisfactory solution of the Egyptian question.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 24.

It is stated here that Iskander Khan is seeking to re-enter the Russian Army.

MASSOWAH THREATENED.

ROME, JAN. 24.

News has been received by the Italian Government that Ras Aloula, the Commander-in-Chief of King John's forces, is threatening Massowah.

OCCUPATION OF HARRAR BY THE ABYSSINIANS.

ADEN, JAN. 24.

Advices received here state that the Abyssinians have routed the forces of the Ameer of Harrar, which place they have occupied. The Ameer has fled.

THE CANADIAN FISHERY DISPUTES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24.

The United States Senate have passed the Bill empowering the President of the United States to grant protection to American fishermen. During the debate which preceded the passing of the Bill, the speakers attacked England in the most violent manner, and threatened war if the seizures of American fishing vessels were continued.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

A SANITARIUM FOR THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 25.

The Commander-in-Chief and General White arrived from the Ruby Mines to-day. The visit was very satisfactory, the country is perfectly quiet and a sanitarium has been fixed upon in Gouk, sixteen miles from Sagadoung, easy of access, over 6,000 feet high.

The bulk of the troops in the district is to be removed thither at once, leaving only 150 men in Mogouk and Kathe.

General Arbuthnot is at Pagan to-day, and is expected here on the 28th.

Mr. Streeter's party is at the mines, but no work is being done as yet.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAPEH, JAN. 21.

General Low reports the collection of a large quantity of arms in that district, and the submission of five Bohs, one of whom says he left Boh Shoay only few days ago, when he had only about 25 men with him, one Martini and five Snider rifles. Boh Shoay, he says, rarely stays two days in one place.

The Hpoongyi sent by the Thathanabaing to Wuntho to interview the Sawbwa has failed to persuade him to come in. The Hpoongyi has returned to Mandalay.

THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JAN 25.

Yesterday morning a special general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall. Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchundra Garud, Vice-President, was in the chair.

An address was voted to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was voted to perpetuate the name of Queen Victoria, and a Sub-Committee was appointed, with Mr. W. W. Loch, Collector, as president, to recommend what the permanent memorial should be.

Another sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the address, &c.

In the evening yesterday, a public meeting was held in the School hall, when Mr. W. H. Horsley, District Judge, presided.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed, amidst loud cheers:—It was proposed by Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, and seconded by Rao Bahadur C. E. Bhat, that her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee be celebrated at Dhulia with public rejoicings on Wednesday, the 16th February next.

It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, and seconded by Rao Sahib Hari Bhugwant Keskar, that the public festivities on the occasion do include a presentation of an address by the Municipality on behalf of the people, a children's fête, a public fair, dinner, and distribution of clothes to the poor, illuminations, fireworks, and a permanent memorial in her Majesty the Queen-Empress's name, or so many of these objects as the funds available for the purpose will allow.

On the proposal of Mr. J. B. Khare, seconded by Rao Saheb Shamlal Ramlal, a committee of influential gentlemen, representing all classes, was appointed to collect subscriptions, and make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchundra, and seconded by Rao Bahadoor Bapa Purshotum Joshi.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

Messrs. Stokes, White and Ramaswamy Mudaliar, members of the Public Service Commission, arrived at Madras this morning, and are going on with the preliminary business here. The other members will arrive on Monday. The Commission will probably remain here till the 14th proximo, when they will, if possible, leave for Calcutta by steamer.

The tendency of the evidence so far throughout India is in favour of reducing the Civil Service to the lowest limits, it being converted into a directing and controlling service, and the Uncovenanted Service being very much enlarged and recruited from all British subjects.

THE MADRAS SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

The Madras Sky Races commenced this morning. The following are the events:—

FIRST RACE—"Lilliput Hurdle Race." Rs. 250. For all ponies.

Mr Rennie's Wozau	1
Mr Gordon's Scamp	2
Maharajah of Vizianagram's St Patrick.	3

SECOND RACE—"The Madras Derby." Rs. 300. For all Arabs.

Mr Rennie's Rob Roy	1
Aga Jan's Tory	2
Mr M Westropp's Darish	3

Six started.

THIRD RACE—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 300. For all horses.

Dr Shaw's Essex	1
Mr Hinde's Moslem	2
Mr Westropp's Liberator	3

FOURTH RACE—"The Quindy Chase." Rs. 300.

Loocck Confederacy's Nyang	1
Mr Morgan Friendless	2

FIFTH RACE "Hack Race." Rs. 199.

Rajah of Pittagur's Victoria	1
Maharajah of Vizianagram's Ruby	2

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Kurrachee yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Geelong (extra) left here for Bombay on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼ } Quite
4½ per cent. "	74 } nl.
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
3½ per cent. do. do.	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	47

The sum of about £325,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Darwin.

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24.

10 p.m.	70·8

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

6 a.m.	66·2
10 a.m.	71·3
2 p.m.	73·3
4 p.m.	73·7

THE Public Service Commission again did a good day's work yesterday, when eight witnesses were examined in all, fully representing both sides of the question regarding the admission of natives into the service of the State. Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, C.S., who is at present on special duty as Survey and Settlement Commissioner at Baroda, said that the service rendered to Government by natives and Englishmen will always remain distinct in character, and consequently the tests provided for each of these classes for entering the service should be of a different nature. The employment of Englishmen, from the peculiar value of the work they were able to perform would, in his opinion, always remain a necessity. Similar views were also expressed by Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate of Poona, who was in favour of having the competitive examination for the Covenanted Service in London only, though he would so far minimize the difficulties of native candidates as to raise the limit of age to 23. As for the Statutory Service, he was not in favour of open competition, but would make an adequate provision for the nomination to it of men of proved merit and ability from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. This opinion was shared with him by other members of this Service who gave their evidence yesterday. The principal exponent of the views of the educated classes of natives was the Hon. K. T. Telang. He would have nothing whatever to do with the Statutory Service, the system of nomination being radically defective. He was for freely opening the Covenanted Service to natives as well as Europeans by holding the competitive examination simultaneously in England and in India. "What we want, and what we have all along asked for," said Mr. Telang, "is justice. We want no favour and ask for none. We have also the desire to prove that, tried by the test of actual experience, we can under proper conditions discharge our duties in the highest post in our country's service with as much efficiency as the large majority of our European brethren. The opportunity for such service is entirely foreclosed, if we are to constitute a separate service of our own." The system of free and unfettered competition advocated here did not find favour with Mr. Gurshidapa V. Gilgunchi, District DeputyCollector of Belgaum, who appeared as a representative of the Lingayet Association of that place. He said that the Lingayets and other classes, who are educationally backward, form the bulk of the population. They contribute mainly to the public funds, and therefore they have stronger claims to public patronage. Competition, pure and simple, would constitute a bureaucracy of Baboos and Brahmins, which, he thought, the other classes would not regard with favour. His proposal to establish special scholarships for their encouragement was also advocated by Mr. Telang as well as by Mr. Chandavarkar, who too was one of the witnesses before the Commission.

SIR R. WILSON visited the Fort Police Court yesterday, and spent some time in Mr. Ryan's Court listening to the various cases brought before that Magistrate.

LADIES and gentlemen attending the Fancy Dress Ball this evening are requested to write their names and costumes on the cards they present, or else to enter them in a book at the entrance of the Dhuria Mahal.

THE stay of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West in Agra has been prolonged owing to the recent unusual rains, which have been exceptionally heavy in the Bijnor District, making the roads too heavy for the transport of a camp. His Honour has now arranged to leave Agra on the 26th instant, and reach his camp in Bijnor the next day. Possibly a visit will be paid to the works at the Nadrai aqueduct on the way. The camp party will consist of Mr. Woodburn, Chief Secretary, and the personal staff; Lady Lyall returning, we believe, from Agra to Allahabad.

IT is announced that Mr. Baber and Mr. Warry, of the British consular service in China, have been placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Bernard, through the Government of India, for duty at Bhamo or elsewhere on the north-eastern frontier of Burma, as the Chief Commissioner may think desirable. Mr. Baber is said to have had exceptional experience in China, and to have made a study of the politics of the South-Eastern Provinces, so that he is peculiarly fitted to deal with matters connected with our occupation of Northern Burma on the confines of Yunan. He is a man of approved ability, and quite recently was sent on a special mission to the Corean Peninsula, the affairs of which have received marked attention at the hands of the English Government during the past year or two. He is suffering from illness at present, but on recovery will proceed from China to Burma. Mr. Warry was told off to accompany Mr. Macaulay's Mission to Tibet and is now in Calcutta. He is well acquainted with the Chinese language and with the habits of the people, so that he should be more than equal to the special work which he will have to do on the Burmo-Chinese border.

THE *Daily News*, in reviewing Mr. James Douglas's new book, "Round about Bombay," (*Bombay Gazette* Office), says:—"The papers comprise a series of chapters on past and present life in Bombay, on objects of interest in the city and its neighbourhood, and on notable persons whose names are associated with the Presidency. The papers are extremely well written and are full of curious and entertaining matter. Not the least entertaining is the paper on Sterne's Eliza (Mrs. Draper), who, as will be remembered, was in her day a Bombay celebrity. Mr. Douglas writes of progress in India in an optimist vein; and appears not to have heard of any of those things which give so well-informed and sober a writer as Mr. Cotton cause for uneasiness."

AN up-country paper points out that the appointment of Mr. J. B. Lyall to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab completes the circuit of Etonians in high places in India. Not only are Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir Alfred Lyall old Etonians, but their successors designate, both of them, were educated in the same famous school. Hereafter, wherever the Government of India may be, at Calcutta or Simla, or midway between them, Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor will all be school-fellows. The coincidence is not likely to repeat itself; for Eton is not numerously represented in the Indian Services, and its numbers become less and less as we descend in the scale of official seniority.

A RADICAL change in the Railway administration of the Southern Presidency is, it is said, imminent, its introduction to take place with the coming official year. It is in connection with this that Colonel C. I. Smith, R.E., the Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary to Government, was away in Calcutta during the past month, discussing the matter in committee there. At present there is a dual administration—the Guaranteed and State—in this part of India. While the Consulting Engineer has control over the Guaranteed lines and the State as well, his charge of the latter is confined to matters connected only with alignment, the State lines coming under the Director General as soon as construction begins. For purposes of inspection also, the Consulting Engineer is in charge of State lines. This dual administration is to be done away with, and all the railways in this Presidency placed under the orders of the Madras Government and their Consulting Engineer and Railway Secretary. In fact, some of the State lines will become parts of existing guaranteed systems. The Bellary-Kistna, it is said, will become a part and parcel of the Southern Mahratta, while the Cuddapah-Nellore will become a line of the South Indian Railway *via* Villupuram, Vellore, and Damalcheru.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Times* points out that funds are greatly needed for building a church at Quetta, where there are two British regiments and two batteries of artillery, numbering about 2,000 British troops, besides the ordinary residents of an Indian station. He says:—"The occupation of Quetta by British troops dating only from 1879, no building exists sufficiently large to accommodate even half the garrison; consequently the troops attend service in the open air, under a burning sun in the hot weather, and in cutting winds during the winter. The Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. T. V. French, has expressed his readiness to be answerable for £500 towards the building of a church, provided that £1,500 be collected within a year from other sources. Should any of your readers be able and willing to contribute towards this work, which is much needed, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London, have kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions, which may be sent to them; or to Messrs. Parsons and Co., Old Bank, Oxford, for credit to the Lahore Diocesan Fund."

THE *Indu Prakash* has reason to believe that Bombay graduates will soon be endowed with the privilege of electing a certain proportion of the number of Fellows of the University created annually. Such a concession, it adds, would be welcomed by all with eminent satisfaction. It will increase the *prestige* of the graduates, and, what is more, give them a voice in the administration of the affairs of the University, in whose welfare they are so much interested.

THE Lord Mayor recently received a letter from Mr. D. P. Cama, of Great Winchester-street, stating that in commemoration of the distinction conferred upon his father, Mr. P. H. Cama, of Bombay, who on Saturday last received at the hands of the Queen-Empress the honour of the decoration of a Companion of the Indian Empire, and in conformity with the custom of the Parsees to devote their first offerings of the new year to charitable purposes, he begged to enclose a cheque for 105*l.* as a donation to the Mansion House Poor-box.

IN his speech at the opening of the Cortes on the 2nd inst., the King of Portugal, alluding to the Concordat concluded between Portugal and the Holy See, expressed the hope that by the great wisdom of the Pope the few difficulties which have arisen in the East Indies owing to the new territorial distribution of the Catholic dioceses will be removed.

DR. R. ROST, of the India Office library, is bringing together a second series of his papers and miscellanies, contributed to various Asiatic Societies' reports and journals. The papers relate chiefly to Indo-China. The volume will be issued by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

PROFESSOR EDWARD SACHAU has nearly finished his translation for English readers of Al Beruni's "India." The work is one of most interesting one to students. It was written about A.D. 1031, and gives a picture of the India of those times: its religions, philosophy, literature, geography, chronology, astronomy, customs, law, and astrology.

A MEMORIAL bust to the memory of the late Sir Bartle Frere has been unveiled at Pietermaritzburg in the presence of a large and representative gathering of its townspeople and of representatives and visitors from the port of Durban.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a contradiction of the rumours which have recently been circulated respecting the mental condition of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG society has been somewhat interested in a medicinal water discovered by a Baron Vrevsky, and which was described as effecting marvellous cures. In consequence of his requiring official permission to continue the use of this water, the Medical Committee of St. Petersburg caused it to be analyzed, and the result of this analysis, according to the *Official Messenger*, is to show that this famous and universal remedy is absolutely identical with the water of the Neva.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that the Astrakhan Cossacks, who furnish a contingent to the Russian army of one regiment in time of peace, and three regiments in time of war, desire to migrate to Achalzik, on the Russo-Persian frontier, where the guard duty is at present performed by the Turkoman militia. The Ameer of Bokhara has granted permission for the establishment of a branch of the Russian Imperial Bank at Bokhara.

THE *Czas* of Cracow publishes a letter from Merv, dated September, 1886, which says that Russia is preparing to enter Afghanistan in the spring of this year:—"By way of Persia and Herat an advance will be made to the Persian Gulf. There are now 60,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry in and around Merv, and 40,000 men are to be sent from Orenburg as soon as the fine weather sets in to act as reserves at Merv and Samarkand. At Bokhara there are 12,000 soldiers of all arms. The English on their side have been buying 40,000 horses in Persia to be on equal terms with the Russian cavalry." The importance to be attached to these wildly exaggerated statements is to be estimated from the fact that England has only bought some three or four hundred horses in Persia to meet the ordinary demands of the service.

CONFIRMATION of disquieting news as to the situation in Crete has been received in Constantinople. The Governor-General reports that Greek emissaries are actively engaged in stirring up the population to demand annexation to Greece. At Topsis, Retimo, and Anakane committees have been formed, and on the day of the coming of age of the Greek Prince Royal noisy demonstrations were made in favour of the union. The Governor-General adds that the attitude of the Cretan functionaries is of a kind to give cause for anxiety.

THE Cross of the Legion of Honour has just been given to the famous Ahmed Ben Ahmar, not for his courage in face of human foes, but for his prowess as a lion-killer in the Algerian Province of Constantine. During the last twenty-six years he has rendered good service to the State, for he has killed no fewer than 200 lions. One lion is estimated to destroy annually cattle and sheep worth 10,000 fr., so that reckoning that on an average each of the lions killed by Ahmed Ben Ahmar would have lived ten years, the lion-killer has saved Algeria close on twenty million francs.

PRESIDENT GREVY has during the last half-year signed commutations and orders for the diminution of punishment in favour of 1,058 offenders who had been convicted and sentenced by courts-martial.

IT is persistently reported in Durban that the Home Government has offered Natal the choice between self-government or annexation to Cape Colony.

THE *Court Journal* states that the following eldest sons of peers come of age during the present year:—Viscount Dangan, Wiltshire Regiment, son of Earl and Countess Cowley, January 14th; Honourable John Gaspard LeMarchant Romilly, son of Lord Romilly, March 1st; Honourable John Walter Edward Montagu-Douglas-Scott, son of Lord and Lady Montagu, of Beaulieu, June 10th; Lord Porchester, son of the Earl of Carnarvon, June 26th; Honourable Francis Denzil Edward Baring, son of Lord and Lady Ashburton, July 20th; Viscount Ennismore, son of the Earl and Countess of Listowel, September 12th; Viscount Raynham, son of the Marquess and Marchioness Townshend, October 16th. The only minor peer who comes of age this year is Viscount Avonmore (November 19th). The peerage is an Irish one, and the holder has no seat in the House of Lords.

MM. LESSEPS AND STOKES have completed arrangements with the Egyptian Government to acquire additional land along the Suez Canal and its ports. They have made experimental trips by night to various portions of the Canal with the electric light; and in a few days the whole of the Canal will be opened for night traffic by aid of the electric light, thus shortening the passage through by twenty-four hours.

IT is asserted in the article on the present position of European politics in the *Fortnightly Review*, from which we quoted at length a few days ago, that the Germans cannot now get into France except through Belgium. It is observed, however, by a Belgian correspondent, that the French frontier is quite as strongly fortified on the Belgian as on the German side. If the Germans had to choose between the alternatives of passing through the uninterrupted line of fortresses betwen Lille and Sedani, or taking the bull by the horns at Verdum, Toul, and Belfort, they would probably prefer the latter, for these reasons:—First, because in a strategical point of view it would be a decisive advance, bringing them at once near to the heart of France, which is Paris; and, secondly, because it would not mean the reinforcement of the French by 100,000 Belgian soldiers and the use of Antwerp. As to inducing Belgium to keep up a proper army to defend her dangerous position, it is a fact that Belgium can mobilize at once 130,000 perfectly trained soldiers, and possesses besides in her Civic Guards a reserve force equal in proportion to that which England has in her Volunteers. No serious politician in Belgium is under the least apprehension of a German invasion. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said as regards an eventual invasion from the West.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ENGLISH, in his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, is as atrocious as usual. "Our judgment on the age that last preceded us," he says, "should be masculine, not timorous; for if we gild its defects and glorify its errors, we dislocate the axis of the very ground which forms our own point of departure." By gilding defects and glorifying errors, says a perplexed "Enquirer" in the *Times*, an axis would be dislocated—that axis is an axis of ground, and that ground forms a point of departure! Is not this somewhat in the style of a barrister who said to a jury "Gentlemen, I smell a rat; I hear him brewing in the storm, but his thunder is moonshine?" Had the barrister any clear notion of what he was talking about?

THERE has been quite an epidemic of tragedies in Vienna of late. On Jan. 2, the case of a man who murdered his sweetheart and then committed suicide was reported. The same night a public singer murdered a girl of eighteen who sang in the same music-hall with him. Next, two lovers jumped into the Danube and disappeared.

MILITARY NEWS.

A GENERAL ORDER to the Army, by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, issued on Tuesday, notifies that the undermentioned officers have passed the final examination of the Staff College. The officers denoted with * passed with "Honours," and those with † with "Special Mention." The names are arranged in regimental order:—

† Captain F. W. N. Wogan Browne, 3rd Hussars; Major H. Paget, 7th Hussars; † Major W. G. O. Wyndham, 21st Hussars; Captain W. B. Fletcher, Royal Artillery; Captain E. W. Fleming, Royal Artillery; *Captain W. A. Smith, Royal Artillery; Captain C. E. Callwell, Royal Artillery; †Lieutenant E. Agar, Royal Engineers; Captain [redacted] W. Allen, 1st East Kent Regiment; Captain [redacted] R. Simpson, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment; Captain C. F. C. Mackenzie, 2nd Suffolk Regiment; Captain R. B. Williams, 2nd Somersetshire Regiment; Captain F. W. Kitchener, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain H. H. Smythe, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Major A. C. B. Farant, 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment; Capt. H. A. S. Backworth, Northamptonshire Regiment; †Captain J. F. Daniell, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieutenant L. W. Bode, 2nd Middlesex Regiment; Captain E. C. Bethune, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; †Captain H. P. Northcott, Leinster Regiment; Captain A. E. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain C. E. Poynder, Madras Staff Corps; and †Captain W. I. Eastman, Royal Marine Artillery.

Those officers who have not received other orders and whose regiments are not in India, will join their respective regiments (or depôts should the regiments be abroad) on or before the 1st of February next, and will be considered on leave of absence up to the date they join. They will do duty with them until the 15th of April, when they will report themselves to the general officer commanding at Aldershot, with a view to completing the course prescribed by the Staff College regulations. Officers whose regiments are in India will hold themselves in readiness to embark in February.

LORD WOLSELEY, Adjutant-General of the Forces, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, sent instructions on Wednesday to the general officers commanding the military districts at home, which state that, in view of the very creditable and satisfactory results which have been obtained from the practice of "distance rides," recently carried out by Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood in the Eastern District, his Royal Highness considers it desirable that similar exercises should be made in all the districts in which cavalry are quartered. The ride directed by Sir E. Wood, to which reference is made, was performed recently from Colchester to Norwich and back, a distance of 137½ miles, the time occupied from start to finish being 68½ hours, including two night halts at Ipswich the actual marching time being 20 hours 30 minutes or an average of nearly seven miles an hour.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

MANDVI, JAN. 21.

TWICE twenty miles had to be measured by their Excellencies before reaching the capital of his Highness the Rao of Cutch after their arrival here on Wednesday afternoon. This formidable journey was preceded by a public reception of the Governor on landing, and the opening of a bridge a few minutes later on. Immediately the Tenasserim was brought to anchor the guns on shore, two miles distant, fired a salute, and a steam launch, containing Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent, Captain Ashby, the Assistant Political Agent, and the Dewan (Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai) put off from the shore. With the tide running swiftly against them, and in a heavy swell, the launch made the troopship with some difficulty. Lord and Lady Reay, who, with Colonel Lyttleton, the Military Secretary, Mr. Monteath, the Private Secretary, Captain Hamilton and Surgeon-Major Irving immediately quitted the Tenasserim had accordingly a rather trying passage. The large launch was tossed like a nutshell upon the waves, and finally grounded a little distance from the pier-head, the tide being at its lowest. Its passengers were transhipped into a boat of lesser draught and landed at the steps. His Highness, who had shown his anxiety to receive his distinguished guests at the earliest possible moment, by journeying down from Bhuj, greeted their Excellencies as they stepped on to the breakwater, a guard of honour of the State police presenting arms, and a second salute being fired as the Governor reached the thrice welcome shore. By the exercise of no little ingenuity, the huge stone breakwater which protects the shipping in the haven, had been decorated for the occasion, even the gigantic iron crane at the extreme end being transformed into a triumphal arch, with flags and greenery and ornamental mottoes. Having entered a couple of open lorries drawn by a tiny locomotive, the Governor and his staff, accompanied by his Highness, travelled over the rails to where the breakwater juts out from the shore, passing between thousands of flags and pennons, the lines of which were continued through Mandvi, across the bridge to the opposite bank of the river. Upon the strand the whole population of Mandvi had evidently assembled, and the school children sang songs of welcome to their Excellencies in the vernacular, the older boys chorusing their good wishes in English with time-piece regularity of utterance. At a shamiana erected at the entrance to the bridge over the broad sandy bed of the stream, the Governor was invited by his Highness in the following terms to open the structure:—

Your Excellency, Lady Reay, Colonel Goodfellow and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of much gratification to me that this day's assembly is graced with the august presence of your Excellency and Lady Reay, and that the ceremony of opening the bridge over the Rukhmavati river will be inaugurated at the hands of your Excellency, whose wonted interest in, and sympathy for, works of public usefulness is so well known. I need not dwell upon the comfort and convenience which will be derived by the residents of this populous and important town, and by the people visiting it from outside, by the use of this bridge; nor need I mention the relief which it will be the means of affording to the unfortunate creatures that had to carry their burthens to and fro from the sea over heavy sands, and through mud and mire in the bed of the river; satisfied I am to know that this work has been appreciated by all; it is a work of charity recommended in the Hindu Shastras, and consequently meets with the approbation of the conservative school, as well as with the views and ideas entertained on the subject by the present generation, who judge of such works by the light of Western civilization. I fully believe that the promotion of public works calculated to benefit the people is one of the foremost duties of every good Government. I also think that the happiness which such works are meant to secure, forms that class of happiness which more individual efforts cannot always secure and which must, therefore, be provided by the State representing the combined interests of the people. I cannot help taking this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Colonel Goodfellow for the interest he has evinced in all local public works, and the valuable advice he has readily offered in connection with the same. It is also with pleasure that I have to mark my appreciation of the professional skill and labours of Mr. McClelland, and Mr. Sykes, in connection with this bridge, which has now been completed. It is well known that my respected father manifested interest and taste in the encouragement of art and promotion of public works. That he ruled over his people wisely and justly, and was regarded as an enlightened and beneficent ruler by the British Government, as well as their staunch and faithful ally, is a fact familiar to all my subjects, who cherish his memory with loyal affection. This circumstance, coupled with his intention of extending and improving the town of Mandvi, and of fostering its trade, with which object the Albert Edward Harbour works, which have cost over 12 lakhs of rupees, were inaugurated, has led me to decide that his name should be associated with this work; and it is, therefore, my heartfelt wish that it should henceforth be known and called by the name of Rao Pragmalji Bridge. In conclusion, I have to thank your Excellency for consenting to preside at this ceremony, and request your Excellency to do me the honor of declaring the bridge open, and wishing it Godspeed, in which philanthropic act Lady Reay will, I am sure, join most heartily.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the bridge open in accordance with the request of his Highness, said:—

Your Highness, Colonel Goodfellow and Gentlemen,—It is to me a great pleasure that the first act you ask me to perform on reaching your territory and on entering this hospitable harbour should be to open a work of undoubted public usefulness. We have just experienced the pleasures of transit by water in the absence of a bridge after leaving the Tenasserim, (laughter), and we are consequently in an appreciative frame of mind. Your Highness has in this bridge not only erected a work of public usefulness, but also a monument dedicated to the respected memory of your late lamented father. Filial piety and gratitude to those to whom we owe so much are virtues which cannot be cultivated sufficiently either in the Oriental or in the Western world; and both in your Highness's State and in other native States, with which I have lately become acquainted, it has struck me that the memory of ancestors is held in great veneration. The rulers may justly pride themselves on the example given to their subjects. Your Highness has said in your address that your father was a firm ally of the British Government. In that respect I am pleased to think that you are walking in his steps, and that in this presidency the British Government have in your person as firm an ally. Among the pleasing features of this public work is the fact that the estimate has only been exceeded by Rs. 3,000. (Laughter.) I wish that our own engineers in British districts would take a leaf out of the book of the engineers who have erected this structure, and that we may never have a more disagreeable surprise than that the cost of a work of this magnitude should only exceed the original estimate by Rs. 3,000. Native States have an advantage at the present moment, that they can plan and undertake large works without reference to the fall of the rupee, and I congratulate your Highness on this immunity from apprehension. I shall now conclude these few remarks by declaring this bridge open, and by wishing that it may largely contribute to the prosperity of this district and of your Highness's State in general. (Cheers.)

The foundation-stone of the bridge, which will greatly facilitate the traffic of the busy port, was laid in October 1883. It was designed by Mr. McClelland, and has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Sykes, both of whom were present at the opening ceremony. The structure is mainly of local stone, that from Oondole being used in the arching, cornice and parapet walls, and Khara stone brought from Panchatra and Beanni on the coast furnishing the material for the piers and spandril walls. The arches are 12 in number, each of 44 feet span, and segmental in shape. The bed of the river is 837 feet wide at the site of the bridge, which is 622 feet in length, including abutments and piers. The remaining portion of the bed is to be shut up by wing and retaining walls. The bridge provides 6,379 square feet of waterway, while the section of the river during the highest flood is 5,033 square feet. The roadway over the bridge is 20 feet wide, and is straight and horizontal, but that over the approaches is in a curve of 300 feet radius, and has a gradient of 1 in 50 feet. The estimated cost of this important work was Kories 4,94,931, or Rs. 1,30,588, and the amount expended up to date is Kories 5,09,643, or Rs. 1,34,470. The excess over the estimate is Kories 14,712, or Rs. 3,882, but this includes the cost of four lamp pillars not included in the estimate, worth about Kories 13,000, or Rs. 3,430. There is still a gateway to be built over the bridge, which will cost about Kories 16,553 or Rs. 4,367.

With such admirable relays as the Durbar provided, Lord and Lady Reay were enabled to reach Bhuj by nine o'clock, although the start was not made till nearly six. Some members of the Staff were delayed on the road, but otherwise the procession into the Rao's capital took place as arranged. Prince Kaluba and some of the leading Jadeja Chiefs met their Excellencies at the Mirza Bhag, Sirdars and Sowari lined both sides of the road, the Cutch police were stationed along the drive to the Residency, a salute was fired as the floral arch leading to the bungalow was reached, and a guard of honour, furnished by the 14th N.I., was drawn up in the compound. The Residency grounds and roads leading thence to the city were charmingly illuminated. Early on Thursday morning his Excellency held a small levée, which the military officers, stationed at Bhuj, attended. His Highness, accompanied by his brother, Prince Kaluba, the Dewan, the principal State officials, and the leading Sirdars, were received in durbar later on with the customary honours associated with his high status among the native rulers of the presidency, the salute of seventeen guns being fired from the maidan near the Residency. The return visit of his Excellency was made the occasion of a grand durbar in the durbar hall of the new palace, that resplendent monument to the munificence of the late ruler of the State. The subjects of his Highness were freely admitted to the palace courtyard, which presented one of those rich and curious spectacles always associated with a prosperous native court. There were assembled in a somewhat limited area the gorgeously painted elephants with their howdas of precious metal, the armed Arab guard which still finds service in the State, with their musicians, the State band, a detachment of police and a host of palace retainers. The guard of the 14th N. I. was stationed opposite the entrance, the officers of the regiment being assigned places in the durbar. Within the gilded and painted chamber the whole of the notabilities of the State were gathered, chiefs, sirdars, officials, merchants and priests. Lady Reay, with several other English ladies, viewed the proceedings from the white gallery which runs round this nobly proportioned and superbly decorated hall. The salute fired as his Excellency entered the Mahadeo gate, sent the pigeons, which find a home within the palace precincts, whirling hither and thither in clouds. The Governor, on taking his seat on the couch with his Highness, was presented with the following address:—

Your Excellency,—It is with feelings of no ordinary joy that I hail this opportunity of welcoming your Excellency and Lady Reay to this ancient Principality. What naturally increases my gratification is the sentiment that in greeting your Excellency as the august representative of the British Government, and your Excellency's illustrious consort as the head of society in this Presidency, I am performing this pleasing duty towards no others, than those whom I may look upon as my personal friends, and with whose genial kindness towards me during my late visit to Bombay, I have been deeply impressed. When I remember how varied are the calls on your Excellency's time, and how multifarious are the functions your Excellency has to perform, guided by a sense of duty so high-minded as your Excellency entertains, I feel particularly honored by your Excellency's visit to this Province. Your Excellency has recently seen as much of rich fertility and other advantages which nature has bestowed on other parts of the Presidency, that you may not find much to compare with them in this Province, but Cutch has peculiarities of its own in geological and other formations which it possesses, and it may not be uninteresting also to your Excellency and Lady Reay to have this opportunity of seeing the habits of those enterprising people, whom strong commercial instincts have taken to different parts of the world, and of whom so many are under your own personal observation, and who are an object of pride to myself. The government of this Province has been placed upon a firm and sound basis conducive to real progress of the country. For this I am thankful to the British Government, as that result has been achieved through the earnest endeavours and valuable assistance of those experienced and able officers, in whose hands the State was placed during my minority, and I am happy to say that under the rules and principles then laid down, and with the loyalty and grateful sympathy of my people, and the patient industry of those who are doing their best to turn to good account the gifts of nature, however scanty, the country is, I believe, making steady progress towards prosperity and advancement. I cannot conclude without offering my most sincere thanks to your Excellency and Lady Reay for the favour done to me by this kind visit, and expressing an earnest desire that visits from such distinguished guests and friends may grow more frequent, affording, as they do, not only increased opportunities of cultivating friendly intercourse, but of cementing the intimate relations that have ever subsisted between this State and the British Government.

His Excellency the Governor addressing his Highness and the Durbar, said:—

Rao Saheb, Colonel Goodfellow and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to your Highness for the cordial welcome extended to myself and Lady Reay on this occasion. It is to me a great pleasure to visit your Highness in this noble hall built by your father, and to see you surrounded by your own feudatories and subjects, by a population evidently attached to their Chief. The feeling on this principality of loyalty towards its rulers is hereditary, and it enhances their responsibility, and involves a greater trust. Your Highness has shown on many occasions that you are fully sensible of what your duties are. It has been a great pleasure to me to receive from your Highness's own lips an assurance that the time when this State was under the guidance of British officers has been of great benefit to it, and that your Highness intends to follow in the footsteps laid down by British administrators. Nothing can be more gratifying to the latter than to receive from those who are best able to judge of their administration, the unbiassed testimony that what they do for the people of India is in the right direction. It will be my pleasing duty to inform her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the happy condition of this State. I trust

ira. This was shown in the finest recollections of my youth—the Wars of Liberation; it was maintained by faithful labour in the long period of peace and the glorious deeds of the army in the most recent times are indeed a proof that this spirit has been maintained, and has further thriven in its full strength. I have seen many changes in the army—in its external form and in its numbers. I have seen its union with the German contingents, and the foundation of the navy. Generations have passed through the army under my eyes; but there has been no change in the heart and inmost feeling of the army. To place the sense of honour and duty above all, and to be always ready to lay down the life for it, that is the bond that closely unites all the German peoples, which now unites the grandchildren and great-grandchildren as firmly as it previously united their ancestors, and which crowned my Government with victories, on which I look back to-day with exalted feeling as the most glorious passages in my military life. It is, indeed, a great joy for me to be able thus to speak to the army to-day—to be in a position to say of these eighty years that we have assuredly fully and completely belonged to each other—myself with my whole heart and thought—the army with unreserved loyalty, devotion, and faithfulness to duty; and for this my thanks and my gratitude will remain the most vivid feelings of my heart until my last breath. I request your Imperial and Royal Highness to let these my words be made known to the army by the Generals now assembled. (Signed) WILLIAM.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the members of the Bulgarian Government have it under consideration to issue a manifesto, in which they will place the affairs of their country in the hands of the Great Powers, and express their willingness to accept any solution unanimously proposed to them. The correspondent adds:—

The following are the terms of an agreement unofficially suggested by Russia, which may form the basis of negotiations between the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty:—(1) The Regent to resign; (2) a new Sobranje to be elected for Bulgaria only; (3) the Ministry to carry on the Government of the country until the election of a new Parliament, but two seats in the Cabinet to be given to members of the Opposition, in order that the Government may be one of no party; (4) The candidature of Prince Dadian of Mingrelia to be proposed to the Sobranje; (5) As to Eastern Roumelia, the ordinary Provincial Assembly to be convoked for the despatch of business connected exclusively with that province.

With respect to the foregoing conditions, it must be remarked that in the present Great Sobranje the Regency and Ministry have 580 supporters, and the Zankoffist Opposition only 60. To claim two seats out of six in the Cabinet for these sixty is a very Russian piece of political arithmetic. However, the Bulgarians can very well show in electing a new Sobranje that they are in earnest about maintaining the independence of their country; and the acceptance of Russia's proposals, illiberal and full of bad faith as these are, would only be on their part an evidence of conscious strength. Russia does not go the length of proposing that in the election of members for the new Sobranje the electors shall be bound to return men pledged to support the Prince of Mingrelia's candidature; and, in fact, the Powers have it at their discretion to supplement Russia's suggestions with the two following proposals:—(1) That pending the elections for a new Sobranje the state of siege should not be proclaimed in any part of Bulgaria without the consent of the representatives of the Great Powers at Sophia. (2) That the liberty of the press, or the right of public meeting, should not be suspended. These clauses would be enough to secure a free expression to Bulgarian opinion.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Sophia reports that, whether despairing of the efficacy of Russian support and weary of the prolonged exclusion from office, or secretly promoted by Russia with the idea of preparing a diplomatic bridge for retreat, the Zankoffist party have lately been again approaching the Government and making conciliatory overtures.

The basis of agreement suggested is a common opposition to the Mingrelian candidature, which, as I have more than once told you, the Zankoffists themselves repudiate. I understand that M. Zankoff has declared that if Russia persists in maintaining the candidature of Prince Nicholas, there would no longer be any obstacle in the way of his joining the Government. Russia might undoubtedly find it easier to withdraw the obnoxious candidate in deference to the wishes of a Government comprising some of her avowed partisans, and this possibly affords the real explanation of this latest Zankoffist evolution.

A telegram from Constantinople says:—

Sir W. White has communicated to Said Pasha Lord Iddesleigh's reply to the Porte's Circular of December 3. His lordship declares that England, being unacquainted with the conditions attached by Russia to the recognition of the choice of the Prince of Mingrelia, and in view of the unfavourable reception which the Prince's candidature has met with in Bulgaria, cannot recommend it at Sophia. Lord Iddesleigh goes on to say that, in accordance with communications already made at St. Petersburg, England would be prepared to enter into negotiations with the Powers for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, either by means of a conference or by an exchange of views between the Cabinets. In conclusion, Lord Iddesleigh expresses the belief that the above-mentioned negotiations, based on the Treaty of Berlin, should precede the choice of a Prince. The other Powers have also replied to the Circular, some of them stating that they are giving the question their consideration while between other Powers an exchange of views on the subject is proceeding. In consequence of certain articles published by some London newspapers upon the policy of Turkey in the Bulgarian question, in which the Porte was recommended to go with Austria and England, and not to go with Russia, Rastem Pasha asked Lord Iddesleigh if the articles in question had been inspired by the Government. His lordship, in reply, referred to the liberty of the press existing in England, and said that the articles were not due to official inspiration. Nevertheless, the British Government shared the views expressed by the journals in question, which were also those of the great majority of the English people. Sir William White has also been questioned on the subject by Said Pasha, and has given a reply almost identical to that of Lord Iddesleigh. It is believed in political circles that the Porte considers that it made a false step in acting with Russia alone, and that it will now seek a solution in accord with the other Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on January 2, said he was able to comfirm in the most decisive manner the news which he gave last week of a direct alliance between Germany and Russia. This announcement is declared in Berlin, in Vienna, in Paris, and in St. Petersburg to be mere invention. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, however, stands by his original statement.

THE LIBERAL PRESS IN SCOTLAND

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Scottish Leader*, a new Liberal journal, of which the first number appeared in Edinburgh on Monday morning, Jan. 3:—

Sir,—I heartily congratulate you on commencing, under the most favourable auspices, the publication of the *Scottish Leader*, which is intended to supply the main body of Scottish Liberals throughout the country with an organ for their principles and views in and from the metropolis of Scotland, such as they formerly possessed, but during the last twelve months have greatly wanted.

A moment at which the Ministerial machinery has been put out of gear by the withdrawal of the leader of the House of Commons is not one at which I could desire to trouble you with a statement either on policy at large or on the Irish question, which holds, and which until it is settled is likely to hold, the foreground in public affairs.

It is difficult to withhold at least a degree of provisional sympathy from a resignation which is variously referred to a desire for public economy; for a really representative system of local government; for a liberal and sympathizing policy towards Ireland; and for a judicious abstention from intervention on insufficient grounds in Continental quarrels, as well as from premature preparations for such intervention. For I apprehend that no one of these indications is likely to be regarded by true Liberals with indifference. In any case this early and serious dislocation of the Ministry from within will tend to promote misgiving as to the solidity of the policy with regard to which its unity and determination had been so loudly proclaimed.

We, I apprehend, can watch the issue and the coming course of affairs in patience and tranquility; knowing the firmness of the ground under our feet; and resolved to hold fast our policy, to exercise a free and careful judgment as to the means and occasions of pursuing it; not knowingly to give nor readily to take offence; and, so far as our leading principles will permit, to study every opportunity for restoring the unity or narrowing the differences of the Liberal party. Confident that your journal has before it a great career, and cordially wishing you complete success in pursuing it, I remain, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant.

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, Dec. 31.

RELICS OF GENERAL GORDON.

Two interesting relics of the late General Gordon have recently been presented to the British Museum by his brother, Sir Henry Gordon, and are exhibited in a case at the end of the Grenville Library. The first is a neat pen-and-ink sketch-map by Gordon himself of the scene of his campaign against the Taiping rebels in China, with the date of the capture of each town written under it. The map covers only the scene of the fighting in the neighbourhood of Loochow, extending on the west to Nankin; but this includes practically all the fighting of "the ever-victorious army" while under Gordon. The second is the decree issued by the Emperor of China to Li Hung Chang, at that time Vice-Governor of the province of Kiang-su and Gordon's nominal superior, ordering him to acquaint the latter that on account of his "skill in strategy and ability in warfare" he was to receive a decoration of the highest order in the empire, and also a sum of 10,000 taels (£3,000), which Li was required to count and pay over with his own hands. As a matter of fact, Gordon took the decoration but refused the money; whereupon Prince Kung, then Prime Minister, addressed to the British Government a despatch in terms of extraordinary warmth praying that the Queen would adequately reward Gordon for his pre-eminent services. The document in the British Museum is a copy of the decree made by Li Hung Chang and handed to Gordon.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in the course of a review of the past year in France, makes the following reference to the Army and the Minister of War:—

As regards her military position, France is now what she was a year ago. As yet the noisy advent of General Boulanger has only added to the agitation outside France. It has done nothing for domestic security and confidence. With him, politics, hitherto condemned in the Army, have begun to penetrate into it, and, wherever they have done so, discipline has been slackened, ambitions have been awakened, and party spirit has sought to replace patriotism. Flattering alternately both sides, arousing sometimes warlike, sometimes peaceful, sentiments, encouraging in turn those who demand a dictatorship and those who long for anarchic fraternities, pleased with a noisy popularity, and intoxicated by the fuss made with him; granting at one time favours to his proteges of the Right, and confiding at another to General Thibaudin, whom the Right disdains and holds in horror, one of the most important posts, the Minister of War seems to sacrifice the consistency of his principles to the immediate enjoyment of power, and to shrink from nothing to prevent his name from even the briefest oblivion. But he, too, is checked in his enterprises by the sterile action of aimless agitation. "The French, Army," remarked a German officer of high rank some time ago, "is all that can be bought with money." This judgment, passed by an adversary entitled to speak on the subject, is worthy of attention. The French Army evidently wants a man who can forget personal matters to think only of his duties. Nothing has been done as yet to test the instrument to be made use of. It is not known what would be the result of mobilization should it be required; neither is it known what the effect would be of the organization of the railways. The companies have not been required to provide the underground passages or viaducts which would enable military movements to be carried on without paralyzing the ordinary traffic. Nothing has been added to the strategic management of the lines. The best-informed officers are still ignorant of the exact relation which will exist at a given time and in the hour of battle between the three arms, and if France in arms were surprised by events it might still be feared that the confusion and awkward attempts of the first beginnings would paralyze the dash and early success indispensable to French soldiers. The disquieting reports which circulate around General Boulanger prevent him from solving the problems which call for settlement. Every attempt made is misinterpreted abroad, and assumed, no doubt intentionally, as a proof of aggressive intentions. So far from adding to the solidity of the army for which France has made the most heroic sacrifices, the presence of General Boulanger makes all efforts unavailing. Where a more energetic and less conspicuous general would have produced a compact whole and a solid power, the present Minister of War renders nugatory the results obtained and adds nothing to the power acquired.

On the other hand the correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

An extravagant article in the *Badische Landeszeitung* representing the Germans as having lost all patience with the French, and, since war must come some day, as anxious to fight at once and have done with it—another article in the *Vossische Zeitung* stating that France is purchasing great quantities of horses in Denmark, of all places in the world—stupid articles in the *France Militaire* and other *soi-disant* organs of General Boulanger—have given a fresh impetus to the war rumours. But from conversations I have recently had with public men of the first rank, I am led to the conclusion that the outbreak of war is not regarded as probable, either by foreign diplomatists in Paris or by the leading politicians in France, including General Boulanger himself, who is anything but what the French papers call *un revanchard*. As to the articles of the *France Militaire*, a fact has come to my knowledge which indicates a desire on the part of the French War Minister to repudiate its damaging support. The proprietor of the paper has been summoned to the Parquet (Public Prosecutor's office), and warned that if he persisted in the course he was pursuing he would be prosecuted before the Correctional Police under Clause 2 of the Law on Espionage.

Still, the fact remains that military preparations on a large scale are going on all over Europe and especially in Germany and France. There does exist in either country a dangerous impression: the Germans think that General Boulanger is working to bring about a war, and is prepared to take the very existence of his country on the last cast of the die; the French on their side imagine that the Germans are preparing another war of invasion. What the designs of Prince Bismarck may be I have no means of knowing, but I can say with confidence, that the best judges fail to see what Germany would have to gain by another war against France, since she has got all that she wanted, and therefore the renewal of the conflict of 1870 would involve great risks without the compensation of any corresponding gain. There remain to be dealt with—the supposed longing of France for the recovery of her military *prestige* and the reconquest of her lost provinces, and the aggressive intentions attributed to General Boulanger. As regards the feelings of the great majority of Frenchmen—of, I may say, the whole nation, with the exception of a small and noisy faction—I can absolutely vouch for the fact that there is an intense yearning for peace, that a war of *revanche* and consequently of aggression, would be regarded with positive dismay, and that for the maintenance of peace the country would gladly submit to any sacrifice consistent with honour. As to the Minister of War, he is a soldier of some standing, having first heard the whiz of bullets in the Crimea some thirty years ago. He makes no secret of his views, and therefore there can be no indiscretion in repeating what, to use his own expression, he proclaims from the house-tops (*crie sur les toits*). Only a very few years ago, when he was a Colonel in command of an Infantry regiment, he was in the habit of giving lectures, or as the French call it, *conferences*, to his officers. He used to tell them that there could be no greater fallacy than to imagine that the disasters of the late war were to be set down to bad luck. There was no element of chance in the matter. Throughout the campaign, from first to last, the French had committed blunder upon blunder, had ignored the commonest rules of war, had done what they ought not to have done, and left undone what they ought to have done, and their defeat was the logical consequence of their errors of omission and commission. War was always subject to risks. Even a belligerent who entered on that perilous game with his hands full of trumps was not sure of victory; but then he was reasonably protected against disaster. That was not the case in 1870. What the duty of France was now was to prepare the Army so as to secure herself against attack.

I am assured, on authority which is eminently trustworthy, that General Boulanger does not think that any foreign Power has any intention of attacking France, but he holds a strong opinion that the better prepared France may be, the less is she liable to be attacked. The Army in France has no doubt worked hard, but it was a perversion of fact to state that it was in such a condition as to lead her neighbours to be apprehensive of an aggression. If France were attacked, then, of course, Frenchmen would have to stand elbow to elbow, and do their best. But their preparations were essentially of a defensive character, and, as such, conducive to the maintenance of peace. These, I have reason to believe, are the views and opinions of General Boulanger. He has stated them over and over again; and as they are founded on fact, and are, moreover, in accordance with commonsense, there is no reason to doubt their sincerity. He will certainly not go to war, and will not permit his country to go to war without its having "all the trumps" in its hand; and he is fully aware that such is not the case just now. It may be contended, perhaps, that France is making preparations. That is true; but so is Germany, so is Austria, so is Italy. But these preparations on the part of France are of a defensive character, and so long as General Boulanger continues at the War Office the German need labour under no apprehension that the French will take the initiative of a war. If, on the other hand, Germany should attack France, to forestall an aggression which may take place at some future period, well, as General Boulanger says, *elle se servira les coudes*, and will fight with the energy of despair to resist an aggression which she would regard as unjust and unprovoked.

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES BY FIRE.

THE church of St. John's, Ranmoor, a suburb of Sheffield, was destroyed on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, by a fire occasioned by the over-heating of a flue. The fire was discovered by the sexton on his going to the church a little after nine o'clock. He had previously been at the church from five o'clock to half-past eight, when everything was apparently right; but on returning after breakfast, he smelt wood burning, and found that the organ-chamber was on fire. The flue of the heating apparatus passed between the vestry and the organ-chamber. The sides of the latter were panelled, and, it is believed, that the panelling was ignited from the flue, the flames spreading immediately to the organ itself, and thence to the chancel. The heat burst the windows, and, fed by the fresh air, the fire quickly burst through the roof. The registers and other official documents were saved, but the sacramental plate, which was upon the communion-table, was destroyed. Between three and four hours elapsed before the fire was got under. The church, which was admitted to be the most beautiful in Sheffield, was built in 1878 at a cost, including the site, of about £20,000. It was the gift of the late Mr. J. Newton Mappin. With the exception of the tower, which is intact, nothing remains of the building but the blackened walls.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at St. Leonards, was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning, Jan. 3. The building had been profusely decorated for the Christmas season and for the feast of the patron saint, and it is conjectured that the fire was caused by some of the ornamentations becoming ignited. The fire was first noticed about seven o'clock, and the alarm was at once given. The priest tried to gain admittance to the church, but found the interior to be a sea of flames. By the time the brigades arrived the fire had broken out through the roof, and, though the firemen played steadily on the building, it was completely burned out, nothing but the bare walls and a small sacristy remaining. A large number of relics were destroyed, as well as most of the silver vessels used in the ritual of the church. There were also utterly destroyed a new organ worth £400, which a member of the congregation had only recently presented to the chapel; a painting of "The Salutation," valued at £500; a statuary group of "The Dead Christ," given by the Duchess of Leeds, at a cost of £300; the altar, worth £200, erected by Monsignor Capel to the memory of his sister; and the candelabra, which was designed for the church by the priest himself.

THE DEFENCE OF OUR COALING STATIONS.

LORD CARNARVON writes a long letter to the *Times* on the subject of the defence of our coaling stations abroad. He begins by remarking that though we wait for explanations of the resignation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet sufficient has transpired to make it clear that the defence of our coaling stations abroad and of our commercial ports at home is involved in the controversy. As his lordship was for three years Chairman of the Commission for the Defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad, and has spared neither time nor trouble in forming an independent opinion, he writes with a full knowledge of his subject. He says:—

The Commission were unanimously agreed on two main points at least—first, the extreme peril to our navy and our commerce from leaving those stations undefended; secondly, the general mode of that defence. As regards this last, they made various recommendations, and they estimated the cost of them at a very reasonable figure. Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1884, Lord Salisbury's of 1885, Mr. Gladstone's of 1886, have all unreservedly pledged themselves in principle to the necessity—I shall not go too far if I say vital necessity—of these defences. For in truth it is nothing less. Coal has become the most potent factor in the arithmetic of naval war. Without it our foreign commerce and our vast carrying trade cease to exist; without it our ships of war can neither fight nor move, and even with it there is no security, unless it is adequately protected, for it becomes the prey of the first hostile cruiser. On the other hand, our empire, scattered as it is, has this advantage—that we hold a succession of defensible points, where our ships can find ports in which to coal, to refit, to repair, whence the great lines of commercial communication can be patrolled or guarded, and whence a base of operations against an enemy can be secured. Our insular position has hitherto relieved us from the burden of maintaining armies on a European scale; but our Continental neighbours are no longer content with a military preponderance on land. The maritime rivalry of France is, to say the least, very serious; and while we grudge a few hundred thousand pounds for the defence of our coaling stations, France has commenced an estimated expenditure of £3,000,000 on one alone of her foreign out posts.

Now, of these coaling stations, while are important, some are more important than others; and while some are being fortified by the voluntary efforts of our great self-governing colonies, others must almost entirely depend upon the action of the Imperial Government.

It is rather a complicated question. The Australasian colonies have done much for themselves, and the fortification of Sydney and Melbourne, while essential to the safety of those great towns, also secures for the Queen's ships coals and arsenals and all that gives life and power to a fleet. No call is therefore made on us here, nor are we required to pay one shilling for the enjoyment of these advantages. But there are other stations which are necessary for the protection of our commerce—such as Hongkong, Singapore, Aden—and the mercantile communities which have sprung up in some of these places are able and willing to bear their share of the expense. Roughly speaking, the agreement is that they should provide the works and that the Home Government should furnish the armaments and it generally happens that the Government is the last to complete its part of the bargain. In the present instance the highest praise is due to Hongkong and Singapore. The one has, I believe, spent more than £100,000, the other nearly that sum, upon their respective works; but the imperial contribution of guns is yet wanting at Singapore.

Progress, therefore has been made at these and some other places, though mostly at the expense of the local communities; but, with a strange procrastination, the effective defence of the Cape, by far our most important station, has been left neglected, and even its details are as yet undecided.

As far as I can understand the case, the Cape Government have some just cause of complaint for the manner in which their overtures have been met: for, while unable, like their richer fellow-subjects in Australia, to undertake the entire defence of their principal port, they have, though mainly Dutch in their extraction, shown no unwillingness to bear a reasonable share in the work. In this, however, as it stands, the Cape is the great half-way-house between England and the East, and as an alternative to the Suez route is, perhaps, even of more importance to us than all the other stations which we own. So important did the Commission consider it, that they postponed all other considerations to report upon it at once, and to urge on the Government immediate action. That recommendation was made in September, 1881, and we are now in January, 1887. Something, indeed, has been done; but, unless supplemented by something else, that "something," in a military sense, is worth nothing. Cape Town is like a house with two doors, and it is useless to close one if the other is left open to an enemy. Simon's Bay, which is used by the Admiralty as a convenient anchorage, is now fairly defended at imperial cost for purely imperial purposes; but Table Bay and Cape Town are without a vestige of protection. On the shores of that bay colonial and commercial enterprise have been busy. Large floating basins and jetties, a fine breakwater, a graving-dock, workshops, coal-stores with appliances for coaling and repairing, have sprung into existence—an instalment only, I trust, of the still larger works of the future. Yet this great creation, a source of wealth and prosperity in peace and a priceless resource in time of war, lies during some temporary absence of our fleet at the mercy of a single cruiser.

His lordship says he will not inquire into the causes of the delay in carrying on the important work of defence, and he concludes as follows:—

One thing only is clear, that decision and action ought long before this to have been taken. My own conscience, at least, is clear. I have repeatedly, in public and private, urged the insanity of allowing a further continuance of this dangerous state of and now, when, as we understand, the Government is impugned for a desire to remedy it, I should at least feel myself guilty if I did not in the strongest language that I can command bear witness to the necessity of action, and if I did not give them on such a subject whatever support is in my power.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

THE Indian troopship Jumna left Portsmouth on Wednesday, Jan. 5, for Bombay, calling at Queenstown with military drafts to reinforce the linked battalions in India and Burma. She was to embark the bulk of her passengers in Ireland, when the total aggregate will amount to upwards of 1,100, mainly derived from the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment at Enniskillen, 2nd Suffolk at the Curragh, 2nd Berkshire at Athlone, Oxford Light Infantry at Parkhurst, 1st King's Regiment at Liverpool, 1st Highland Light Infantry at Belfast, 2nd Rifle Brigade at Woolwhich, 1st Derbyshire at Kilkenny, 2nd Leinster at Limerick, and 2nd King's Rifles at Shorncliffe. The following officers (fifty-five) embarked at Portsmouth:—Captain Todd-Thornton, 2nd Royal Sussex; Major Curtis and Lieutenants Childers and Harman, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry; Lieutenant Stewart, 1st Royal Scots; Lieutenant-Colonel Garder, 1st Suffolk; Majors Broadfoot and Anderson and Lieutenant Lecky, Royal Horse Artillery; Chaplain Reverend E. Ryan; Lieutenant Maunsell, 2nd East Yorkshire; Lieutenant Whiffin, 2nd West Surrey; Lieutenants Miller, Sandsman, Jessel, and Nickalls, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant Whittle, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Lugard, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenants Benn and Hawkes, 2nd East Yorkshire; Lieutenant Malcolm, 2nd Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Davidson, 1st King's Borderers; Lieutenant Adair, 2nd Cheshire; Lieutenant Thornton, 2nd Scot Rifles; Lieutenants Le Marchant and Stuart, 1st East Lancashire; Lieutenant Fleming, 2nd Sussex; Lieutenant Welch, 2nd Hampshire; Lieutenant Sangster, 1st South Yorkshire; Lieutenant Stewart, 2nd Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant Cowans, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant Ricketts, 1st Irish Fusiliers; Major Collins, 2nd West Surrey; Captain Robinson and Lieutenants Mackenzie, Stocker, Stevens Dealey, Ewbank, Schreiber, Tulloch, Evans, Stokes, Roberts, and Chapman, Royal Engineers; Mr. Wilson, Indian Marine; Captain Poynder, Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant Williams, 1st South Yorkshire; Captain Lumley, 2nd Middlesex; Major Laye, 2nd Scots Rifles; Surgeons-Major Muir and Bourke, and Surgeons Dill, Pechell, and Wilson, of the Medical Staff; and Veterinary Surgeon Burt. The following officers were to embark at Queenstown:—Brevet Major Booth, 1st West Riding; Captain Ethridge, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieutenant Montague, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenant Money, 1st South Yorkshire; Lieut. Smith, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieutenant Lethbridge, 1st East Lancashire; Lieutenants Wintle, Leeds, and Nash, 1st Border Regiment; Lieutenant Bannerman, 2nd Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant Merewether, 1st Leinster Regiment; Captain Richardson, 2nd Liverpool; Lieutenant Mallally, 2nd Middlesex; Surgeon Adamson; Lieutenant Sargent, 2nd Devonshire; Lieutenant Whyte, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Crofton, R.E.; and Veterinary-Surgeon Crofton.

THE FRENCH ON THE SOMALI COAST.

WITH reference to the hoisting of the French flag at Dongorela, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I learn that a rather interesting little question between the British and French Governments has just been quietly settled without receiving any attention in either country. Last autumn news arrived at Aden that the French flag had been hoisted at Dongorela, a spot on the Somali coast of East Africa, the protectorate of which is claimed both by Great Britain and by France. The Resident at Aden immediately despatched a force of twenty-five men to haul down the flag, which was accordingly done. In reply to a complaint of the French Government, the Resident was called upon for explanations, which were satisfactory to his own superiors, and accordingly his action was supported by Lord Iddesleigh on the ground that the hoisting of the French flag was a breach of an arrangement that had previously been come to between the two Governments that Dongorela was to remain *in statu quo* until an agreement with regard to it had been arrived at. The French have now acknowledged the accuracy of this contention, alleging that the flag was hoisted by the natives without any authority from the Governor of the French colony at Obock, and that the Somalis themselves must take the full consequences of their imputed action. The question as to the protectorate of the place rests, therefore, where it was. A telegram from Paris says:—A telegram received here from Cairo states that, owing to the intrigues of the British agents in the neighbourhood of Obock, the French position on the Somali coast threatens to become precarious.

THE NEW ROYAL ARMY WARRANT.

THE Royal Warrant relating to pay, promotion, and non-effective pay of officers of the army, which has been sanctioned by her Majesty, was promulgated on Monday, Jan. 3, to the army by the Secretary of State for War. In the first portion, dealing with first appointments, it is laid down that—

First commissions in the cavalry and infantry may be given to cadets who have passed the Royal Military College or the Canadian Military College, to officers of the auxiliary forces, colonial military, or Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, or to warrant or non-commissioned officers not [illegible] thirty-two years of age and recommended by [illegible] Commander-in-Chief. There are some special provisions which regard to nomination to the household troops, which are eventually to be made by the colonel-in-chief for the cavalry and the Commander-in-Chief for the foot guards infantry. First commissions in the artillery and engineers are to be given to cadets of the Military Academy and Canadian College, save in the case of the two coast corps, which, as before, are to be reserved for quartermasters, riding-masters, and warrant and non-commissioned officers not over forty years of age, the latter with certain limits of extension.

In regard to promotion, it is ordered that a second lieutenant may be promoted to lieutenant to fill a vacancy, or, in the artillery and engineers, when there is no vacancy, on completing three years' full-pay service.

A lieutenant may similarly be promoted to captain to fill a vacancy, or in the engineers on completing eleven years' full-pay service; and in the case of half-pay a lieutenant may be promoted on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of the Secretary for War. Captains may be promoted to major after six years' service, to fill vacancies, or in the engineers after twenty years' service, and by brevet in the artillery after twenty years' service, provided a captain's commission was obtained before the Royal Warrant was issued. Advancement to lieutenant colonel is to be by selection to fill vacancies after two years as major, upon half-pay after two years, or removal; by brevet for distinguished service, or on becoming senior major of a household cavalry regiment, and on half-pay after five years as substantive major on the general or educational staff, or upon completing seven years in the substantive rank if appointed before the 1st of January instant. An officer may be promoted to colonel on being selected for the command of a regimental district or cavalry depot, or a regiment of foot guards, or an infantry officer or auxiliary cavalry, or any staff appointment carrying the rank of colonel, provided he has had three years' satisfactory full-pay service as lieutenant colonel; after four years' similar service (provided he became lieutenant-colonel before the 1st of January) in any military appointment except the command of a troop or company with the regimental rank of captain, or any colonial, military, or civil situation; after seven years' service with lieutenant-colonel's rank as equerry to the Sovereign or Prince of Wales; after any regimental succession in the Royal (late Indian) Engineers, if lieutenant-colonel before October 1877. A colonel is to be eligible for promotion to major-general on a vacancy up to fifty-five; but if holding the temporary rank only at that age he shall be eligible up to sixty-two. A colonel, who was lieutenant-colonel before the first of October 1877, is to be eligible up to fifty-eight. If still a "temporary" at fifty-eight, he shall, while still "temporary," bee ligible up to sixty-two; and a lieutenant-colonel shall be held to belong to that branch in which he had last full-pay service. Provision is made for the amalgamation of the general officers of the royal artillery and engineers on the Indian list with those on the English list, until which time the effective general officers shall be one general, four lieutenant-generals, and ten major-generals for the British artillery list; one general, three lieutenant-generals, and nine major-generals for the Indian Artillery list; one general, three lieutenant-generals and five major-generals for the British engineer list; and one general, two lieutenant-generals and five major-generals for the Indian Engineer list. When the last effective officer of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers shall have been promoted to major-general, the British and Indian artillery lists shall be amalgamated, and the Engineer list similarly amalgamated, and afterwards promotion shall be to the amalgamated lists. If after the amalgamation a general officer of Indian artillery or engineers die or be put on a retired or unemployed supernumerary list, and there remain in the corps an Indian general officer of lower grade, succession to the vacancy shall be given; if not, the vacancy will be absorbed until the number of general officers of Artillery be 29, and of engineers 17. It being the ultimate intention to make the effective establishment of general officers for the army 94 for the cavalry and infantry, and, as just mentioned, 46 for the scientific corps, or 140 in all, with 33 for the Indian Staff Corps. Subject to these limitations any qualified colonel may be recommended for major-general, and in the absence of special recommendation the promotion is to be given to the senior colonel of the same branch. Promotions beyond major-generals will be by seniority.

As to retirement the following regulations are set down:—

A major and brevet lieutenant-colonel will be retired on reaching the age limit, on completing three years of brevet rank, and will go on half-pay; a regimental lieutenant-colonel on taking an extra regimental appointment shall be removed, and if he have purchase rights he placed on half-pay; (this not to apply to India Artillery or Engineers); a lieutenant-colonel appointed to command, if not previously liable to retirement on account of age, will be placed on half-pay after four years' command, unless appointed lieutenant-colonel before the 1st of January last, in which case he will be put on half-pay after six years as regimental colonel, although he may not have completed four years; and a regimental colonel of artillery and engineers, promoted after October 1, 1877, on completing five years, will be put on the unemployed full-pay list with the right of succession within the limit of age to the establishment of general officers, unless he elect to retire on special retired pay. There are also a long list of provisions for pay or gratuity or voluntary or compulsory retirement, for rank and precedence, and honorary rank.

The principal alterations in daily pay are as follows:—

Household Cavalry—Senior major, 1s. extra; lieutenants 2s. per day; second lieutenants, 6s. 8d. Foot Guards—Senior major, 1s. extra; lieutenants, 6s. 6d., after seven years, 7s. 6d.; second lieutenants, 5s. 3d. Cavalry and Infantry—Senior major, 1s. extra; cavalry lieutenants, 7s. 8d.; second lieutenants, 6s. 8d.; infantry lieutenants, 6s. 6d.; after seven years, 7s. 6d.; second lieutenants, 5s. 3d. Horse Artillery—Lieutenants, 8s. 10d.; after seven years, 9s. 10d.; second lieutenants, 7s. 8d. Field and Garrison—Lieutenants, 6s. 10d. ordinary pay; 4s. engineer pay; after seven years, 2s. more ordinary; second lieutenants, ordinary pay, 5s. 7d.; 2s. engineer pay while under instruction, and 4s. after passing the School of Engineering. Half-pay is to be limited to officers on the active list, and the principal changes are 16s. 4d. per day for regimental colonels of artillery and engineers; 12s. 6d. for colonels or lieutenant-colonels, colonels of cavalry; 11s. infantry, and 11s. 8d. for artillery or engineers. The Royal Warrant concludes by dealing in a very exhaustive manner with unattached pay, retired pay and gratuities, retired full pay and pensions, and is ordered to have effect from the 1st of January.

RAILWAY DISASTERS IN AMERICA.

Two serious railway disasters occurred in America on Jan. 4, causing great loss of life. The worst was on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, near Tiffin, a small town in Ohio. A fast train, comprising five carriages and four sleeping-cars, filled with passengers, left Baltimore at nine on Monday night, Jan. 3rd, for Chicago. About four o'clock, while going sixty miles an hour, they dashed into a goods train, which the driver saw only when he was within a hundred feet of it. He reversed the engine and applied the brakes; but the train struck with such force that the carriages were "telescoped" and piled one upon the other. The horror of the situation was increased by a fire breaking out in the smoking carriage and spreading to the others. Many passengers were killed outright and others wedged among the ruins and slowly burned to death. The screams of the wounded and dying were heartrending, but it was some time before they aroused anybody. Finally a farmer was awakened and came with his neighbours to render aid. Twenty-two persons lost their lives. Nineteen of the bodies have been recovered, disfigured beyond recognition. The drivers and stokers of both trains are among the killed. All the mails were burned. The accident is said to have been due to carelessness on the part of the officials in charge of the freight train. The second disaster occurred near Springfield, Massachusetts, about the same time and in much the same way. Two passengers were killed, one being burned to death and ten seriously injured.

MATRIMONIAL SWINDLING IN PARIS.

Two women, described as English, one named Eveline Rappy, the other Lindsay, have been arrested in Paris on the charge of matrimonial swindling. It is alleged (the *Times'* correspondent says) that Lindsay, who was married in France twenty years ago, was accustomed to advertise in some of the newspapers, offering in marriage a young widow possessing a million francs, or "a wealthy girl who had lost her reputation." To those who took the bait she produced Rappy, who is twenty-five years of age; and the latter is said to have visited England with several Frenchmen in succession, to have gone through the marriage ceremony, and to have disappeared next day, not only with the wedding presents, but with any jewellery within her reach. Rappy was arrested in a high-class hotel just as she was about to start for England to meet a fresh dupe. She is said to be very handsome, and to have secluded persons occupying position high that they were ashamed to prefer a complaint. The letters and accounts seized have, however, furnished full information. Rappy has made a confession, throwing the entire responsibility on Lindsay.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—We can strongly recommend the perusal of a short, precise and strictly medical notice on Nervous Debility, its causes, symptoms and prevention. The author unfolds in the clearest way, a simple and successful mode of self-cure, now but simple and entirely scientific means of curing it, whatever the causes may be; overwork, great grief, a long sojourn in hot climates, &c., &c. The results obtained by the means described during the last five years exceed all expectations. The treatment offers no danger whatever; it is entirely new, and differs, especially, from all those that have been hitherto employed. This formal statement will remove all apprehensions. The notice will be sent post free under a plain sealed envelope, in reply to all applications addressed to D. GUADIERO, Lyons, France.

THE NEWS FROM IRELAND.

MR. JOHN DILLON, M. P., who gave sureties in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, to be of good behaviour, spoke at Arklow, on Sunday, January 2, in support of the "plan of campaign." He said he gave bail to be of good behaviour, and the best behaviour he knew was to carry out the "plan of campaign." He intended to continue the behaviour which he had observed during the last two months. If he could not carry out the good work by sunlight, he was perfectly prepared to carry it on by moonlight. Every contemptible hound of an Orange magistrate who offended them and the ferocious bully, the local estate-agent, would be brought to account when Parliament meet. The "plan of campaign" was legal; and, as one of the makers of the law, he refused to take his law from a policeman.

THE PROSECUTION OF NATIONALISTS IN PARLIAMENT.

The prosecution of Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. M. Harris, M.P., Mr. Sheehy, M.P., Mr. Crilly, M.P., and Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., on the charge of conspiracy in carrying out the "plan of campaign," was continued on Tuesday, in Dublin. Several policemen, who took shorthand notes of speeches by the defendants, were examined. In cross-examining one of them, Mr. Healy, the counsel for Mr. O'Brien, shouted to him in a manner that evoked a protest by the Crown, counsel against such clamour and browbeating. The case was continued on Wednesday. County Inspector O'Brien described the raid made upon Mr. Dillon and others at Loughrea, when they were holding a meeting to receive rents paid in under the "plan of campaign." On the close of the case for the Crown, counsel for the defence applied for summonses to compel the attendance of General Buller, the Attorney-General, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Colonel Turner, and County Inspector Moriarty. The magistrates granted the application, and fixed Wednesday next for the attendance of those witnesses.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Abernethy Radical Club, who asked his opinion on the "plan of campaign":—

"I do not intend to discuss upon partial and fragmentary evidence what is now going on in Ireland, It is not my business to govern the country or to pass judgment upon those who govern it until I hear in

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
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Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JANUARY 1887.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNKERS and BENGINE OIL also covered.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....	£1,579,378 3 9	1878	£2,042,15 14 1
1878.....	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£3,348,407 9 2

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The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medical use, 15 years old	per. doz.	61	0
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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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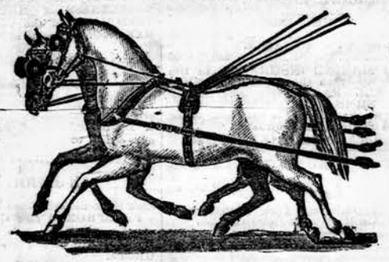

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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4¼ do. do. do.	" 45
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The same with alarum	" 80
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The same with lever movement	" 100
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The same with repeater actions	" 125
The same repeater and alarum ..... Rs. 180 &	" 140
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Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	" 75
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Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	35
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

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The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA	by the Lotus.
ENGLAND	" Oak.
SCOTLAND	" Thistle.
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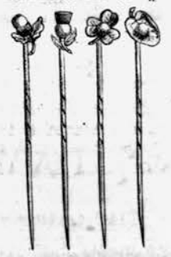

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" pins .....Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" pins... " 12 "
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

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Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

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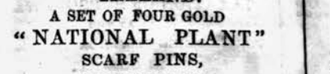
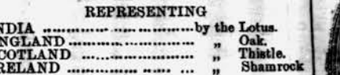


Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.



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Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
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GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878 MEDAL LONDON 1873 DIPLOMA HANOVER 1878

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BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA — BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE,

is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

This world-renowned Soap is superior to all others for its lasting and softening the skin. It is strongly and beautifully perfumed and very Lasting in use.

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case

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(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp ..... Rs. 45

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GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

TRADE MARK THILUM

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Bute, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. I) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 20th Feb. 1886.

TRADE MARK JVARA-HARI

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I seat at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884. JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

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This remedy has long been before the public under the name Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.
Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.
Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

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Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.
Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

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